Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE.

Great Varieties.

Never before has this department contained such an immense variety of furtiture suitable for holiday gifts. No greater assortments are shown anywhere and no prices are lower than ours.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

OUR LINE OF

Christmas Poultry

Will be the largest, and well selected. Our prices are the lowest.

J. A. & H. H. Barker's, 346 & 348 Thames St.

ACTS AS A DICTATOR.

Tung Fuh Siang Controls Empress and Troops.

Situation Not Improved by Agreement of the Powers.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A Pekin despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, dated December 17, says: The situation has not improved by the representatives of the powers having reached an agreement, as the scope of the negotiations is limited and the effect is neutralized. The allies have neglected to close the arsenals and factories at Hankow and Shanghai, and have failed to check the transmission of supplies of ammunition to the Chinese. Tung Fuh Siang thus has every opportunity of rallying and equipping his army. He has assumed the position of dictator, terrorizes the empress and controls the whole movement of troops. It will be necessary to give the military operations of the allies a wider area."

NOT FOR SEVERE TERMS.

England in Thorough Accord with the American Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Hay had a conference for a short time this morning with Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, devoted solely to the Chinese situation. The result was to clear up, so far as can be accomplished in Washington, some obscurity as to the Pekin agreement, and unless unexpected opposition comes from some other source neither the State Department nor the British embassy, has any reason to apprehend further delay in the consummation of the agreement.

A misunderstanding appears to exist as to the British attitude, according to officials here. So far from holding out for more severe terms and harsher measures generally, it is stated that the British government is in thorough accord with our own policy, as developed in the latest Pekin negotiations and the exchanges that have taken place between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote. The United States government itself has taken every precaution, in making its contribution to the agreement, to insure its binding force and at no point has the British government sought to go beyond the State Department in the terminology proposed for the agreement.

MINISTERS TO MEET TOMORROW

Final Agreement on the Text of the Joint Note Expected.

ROME, Dec. 18.—A Pekin despatch, dated today, says the ministers at Pekin will meet tomorrow, when probably a final agreement will be reached as to the text of the joint Chinese note.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Movements of Warships Reported to the Department.

(Special despatch to the News.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following movements of naval vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Cruiser Brooklyn and supply ship Justin, arrived at Cavite.

Cruiser Albany, sailed from Cavite for Subig.

Tug Potomac, sailed from Port Royal for Cienfuegos.

Torpedo boat Foote, sailed from Woods Hole for Boston.

HASTINGS.

WILL HIT AMERICANS HARD.

Germany Likely to Increase Heavily Import Duties on Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Agrarian party in Germany, having successfully brought about a law at the last session of the Reichstag prohibiting in effect the importation of American canned meats, is now using its powerful influence to increase heavily the import duties on all grains entering the empire, notably on wheat, reports United States Consul Diederich at Bremen to the State Department. The aim of the Agrarians, according to the consul, is to make Germany entirely independent of all countries for its breadstuffs and food supplies. "It is difficult to say," says Mr. Diederich, "how the proposed national legislation can have any other effect in the long run than to enhance the price of the daily bread so needful to every man, woman and child in this country."

At present, however, says the consul, there seems little doubt that the proposed law will be passed by the Reichstag. As a large portion of the importation of wheat is American grown, this will seriously affect the interests of the American farmer. "A duty of 40 or 50 cents on every bushel of wheat," concludes Consul Diederich, "cannot fail to be will nigh prohibitive, and and the consequence will be more limited markets, fiercer competition and lower prices to the producers."

MISSOURI AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Exposition Commission Will Ask the Legislature for $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—Members of the Pan-American exposition commission met here yesterday, and decided to ask the legislature for an appropriation of $100,000. Already the commission has secured thousands of dollars' worth of valuable products, both mineral and agricultural, and it is desired to properly house and display them. According to a member of the commission, $100,000 will be an adequate sum for this purpose, and a committee will appear before the legislature to urge its appropriation.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Dec. 17, Umbria, from Liverpool.

Liverpool, Dec. 17, Etruria, from New York.

Liverpool, Dec. 17, Saxonia, from Boston.

Plymouth, Dec. 18, Deutschland, from New York for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

New York, Dec. 18, Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

Boulogne, Dec. 1, Potsdam, from New York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

CHINA DEPARTMENT. Novelties of every description, viz: Vases Tea Sets, Toilet Articles, Plates, Bowls, Toys, Etc.

DESKS, for home and office, in hand-polished quartered oak, bird's-eye maple, mahogany, imitation mahogany and black English oak, $3.50 to $40.

DINING-ROOM CARPETS, $30, $50, $75, $200, $1,500.

DAGHESTAN RUGS in beautiful dull colorings, $15, $25, $75.

Kazanjian & Co.

☞ Turkish and Japanese Embroideries in endless variety.

Second Edition.

ISLANDS NOT INCLUDED.

Constitution Does Not Extend to Them.

Government Position in the Porto Rico-Philippines Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Arguments in the Porto Rico-Philippine cases, involving the status of those countries acquired by the United States, were resumed in the United States Supreme Court today. The widespread interest in the cases was shown by a large attendance. Prior to the opening of the court the counsel conferred and arranged a general plan of procedure, by which Edward C. Perkins, senior counsel in the Porto Rico case, would conclude his argument today, being followed by Lawrence Harmon, counsel in the Philippine case. The appellants would then give way to Attorney General Griggs for the presentation of the case in behalf of the government. This it was expected would continue until tomorrow, when Charles H. Aldrich, former solicitor general, and senior counsel in the Philippines case, will close in behalf of the appellants.

In presenting the government's side of the controversy, Attorney General Griggs first stated the two cases upon which the proceeding is based. This was followed by a general explanation and summing up of the government's position, after which came the citation of innumerable authorities, under appropriate headings, with pertinent running comment upon them. The Attorney General contended that the United States has the power to acquire territory, that, having acquired it, it has the right to govern it; that administrative construction, Congressional action and judicial precedent affirm that every port in a ceded country is properly regarded as foreign until laws are extended by Congress to the new possessions; that the clause of the constitution of the United States declaring duties uniform throughout the United States is not applicable to new possessions, and that the constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory.

In his general contention on behalf of the United States, Mr. Griggs argued that his opponents were wrong from both a legal and constitutional point of view. Referring to the legal aspect of the case, he asserted that the Dingley act applied to merchandise imported from Porto Rico and the Philippines after their cession to the United States the same as it did before, and that, in view of the fact that tariff laws are in force, there is no principle of justice, much less of constitutional restriction, which forbids Congress from taxing in this way the merchandise of outlying possessions of the United States when brought into the ports of the Union.

He laid down as established the two following propositions: That the tariff act of 1897 was intended by Congress to classify as foreign all countries not a part of or belonging to the United States at the time of its passage, and the subsequent cession of the Spanish islands to the United States did not operate to admit imports from those islands free of duty, under that law; that the tariff act so construed and enforced violates no constitutional rule of uniformity.

Taking up the constitutional question, the Attorney General declared that there was no doubt that it was the intention of the Paris treaty not to make the ceded islands a part of the United States, and also that it was intended not to make the inhabitants of those islands citizens. The only thing that could justify a declaration that the treaty is invalid would be that it violates the constitution of the United States.

Calling attention to the fact that those who attack the treaty rest their case upon no specific provision of the constitution, but rather upon a principle of our government which they say forbids this nation to hold sovereignty over subject territory which it does not make a part of itself under the constitution:

"If this were true, it would be a limitation upon the usual and necessary powers of a sovereign independent nation of such tremendous importance as to justify us in inquiring why it was not clearly expressed in the fundamental law by the men who drafted our constitution. They were learned in the law of nations, they knew the nature of colonies and provinces, and how they were acquired by treaty, conquest and discovery, and how they were held and governed by other nations. They gave to the nation they founded the usual untrammeled powers of making war and treaties, the most frequent methods by which foreign territory is acquired by the nations of the earth. If they intended to restrict or limit their own government in these respects, would they not have done so in express terms? They did not do so by any language which can be suggested as capable of such import, and it is therefore right—nay, necessary—to conclude that they did not intend to do so."

He declared that it could be positively shown that the early statesmen of the republic were under the impression that no territory could be annexed to and become a part of the United States without amending the constitution.

"I shall show," he said, "that the practical construction put upon the constitution by the executive and Congressional branches of the government for 100 years has, with one partial exception, been uniform regarding acquired territory as neither bound nor privileged by that instrument until brought within its operation, either by express compact in the treaty or by act of Congress, and that acts of Congress do not apply to after-acquired territory until extended to it by subsequent legislative enactment."

Continuing, he said it was not contended that Congress had absolute power over the lives and property of citizens. "There is here," he went on, "no proposition to confiscate or destroy the possible quality of the plaintiff's merchandise. It is a mere demand of a right to tax it at the custom house. There is nothing essentially unjust in such a practice. England today levies duties on the merchandise of all her colonies when brought into the United Kingdom. She did the same in ante-revolutionary days, and we will not find among the complaints of the American colonists any protest on this score."

Mr. Griggs then entered upon the presentation of his subject in detail. He contended that the right of the United States to acquire territory had been asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and said that such acquisition could be made either by conquest, by treaty, by annexation or by discovery. He quoted a number of Supreme Court decisions in support of this contention.

A great deal of attention was given to the right to govern territory when once acquired, and innumerable authorities were adduced in support of this position, among others the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mormon Church case, in which the court said that "It would be absurd to hold that the United States has power to acquire territory and no power to govern it when acquired." In this case the court said further on that, the United States having acquired the territory of Louisiana and the territories west of the Rocky mountains, "the United States government was the only one which could impose laws upon them and its sovereignty over them was complete." In the course of his argument in this connection Mr. Griggs asserted that "international law declares that the new sovereign may deal with the inhabitants of conquered or ceded territory and give them such laws as it sees fit."

Mr. Griggs gave considerable attention to the views of Thomas Jefferson on the power of the United States to acquire territory. He quoted the letters of Mr. Jefferson to Senator Breckenridge in 1803 in which Mr. Jefferson said: "The constitution makes no provision for holding foreign territory." Commenting upon this expression the Attorney-General said: "If this language stood by itself and were the only utterances of Jefferson on the subject it would justify that belief as to his opinion on the constitutional question which has been commonly attributed to him. An examination, however, of his writings and of his whole course of action with reference to the Louisiana purchase, especially with reference to the constitutional question, shows conclusively that Mr. Jefferson's doubt was not with reference to the power of the United States to acquire foreign territory, but rather as to the right to annex it and make it a part of the United States."

Various other quotations were made from Jefferson's writings and among other things the following from a letter to Albert Gallatin: "There is no constitutional difficulty as to the acquisition of territory, and whether when acquired it may be taken into the union by the constitution as it now stands will become a question of expediency. I think it will be safer not to permit the enlargement of the Union but by amendment of the constitution."

Liberal extracts also were made from the annals of Congress to show that the only doubt in the minds of members of Congress in connection with the acquisition of Louisiana was the right to attach it and make it a part of the United States. Referring to the doubts of Jefferson, Madison and various others of their time as to the power to bring acquired territory into the Union, Mr. Griggs said that power had now been affirmed by the judiciary, and he quoted numerous opinions in support of the statement.

He contended also that the conceded power to acquire territory by treaty or by conquest includes the right to prescribe what terms the United States will agree to in fixing the future status of its inhabitants, and in support of this said, among other things: "The political status of native Indian tribes within territory acquired by the United States by treaty has been uniformly regarded as unaffected by the cession. A long line of special treaties with such tribes, and numerous acts of legislation by Congress on the subject of Indians and Indian rights, show that these people have always been regarded as quasi-foreign."

Mr. Griggs asserted that "the treaty-making power of the government has exercised the right to deal with the status of the inhabitants of ceded territory in every treaty of cession from 1803 to 1898." The status fixed, he said has not been uniform, but exceedingly varying. He then proceeded to argue that this practice is entirely at variance with the doctrine that "the constitution follows the flag," and that when territory is ceded to the United States the inhabitants become immediately proprio vigore citizens of the United States. "If that doctrine be true," he said, "every treaty that has brought us new lands and new inhabitants has violated in this respect the principles of the constitution. It convicts of error and usurpation Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Andrew Johnson, their cabinets and the Senates that ratified their treaties."

Arguing this point, he asked: "If Congress may properly define the classes of emigrant or aboriginal inhabitants who may become citizens, and the proper period of probation and the terms and conditions of admission, why is it unreasonable or unjust to leave to its judgment and discretion the time, the terms and the conditions upon which the inhabitants of lately foreign islands may be admitted to the same high status?

"Is the United States so bound and tied by this constitution of ours that it can never acquire an island of the sea, a belt across the isthmus, a station for a naval base, unless it be at the cost of admitting those who may happen to inhabit the soil at the time of the increase to full rights as citizens of the Union, no matter how incongruous or unfit they may be, while the foreign-born inhabitant or the aboriginal red man must depend upon the grace of Congress, though he dwell half a century among us?

"What reason can be suggested for denying to this nation such full power and discretion as are possessed by other nations in this respect? Why should the framers of the constitution have wished to put shackles on the national limbs, or to strip the nation of power necessary to the preservation of its dignity and the maintenance of its material interests on an equality with the nations of the earth? The full exercise of these ordinary powers tends to the exaltation of the dignity, influence and welfare of the Union. These powers are inconsistent with no principle of personal liberty.

"We seek to needlessly limit and restrain the national functions? Why not rather, with the same largeness of view and purpose that characterized such statesmen as Jefferson and Marshall, seek by liberal interpretation to give broad and ample scope to the spirit of national development, looking forward, as Marshall expressed it, 'to the ages to come, when newer, grander and more potential opportunities for national growth and influence shall have come to us than our fathers ever dreamed of?'"

Mr. Griggs laid it down as a fact that "administrative construction, Congressional action and judicial precedent affirm that under our revenue laws every port in a ceded country is to be regarded as a foreign one until such laws are expressly extended by Congress to the new possessions," and he gave very complete citations of proceedings under these heads in support of his contention. In this connection he quoted the clause in the Thirteenth amendment, saying that slavery shall not exist in the United States, "or any place subject to its jurisdiction," and commenting upon it said: "The clear significance of this language is that there may be territory pertaining to and under the jurisdiction of the

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

KNOWLES SAYS NO.

Refuses to Grant Demands of the Strikers.

Men Vote to Fight the Management to the Bitter End.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 18.—This forenoon a delegation of five fixers and an equal number of weavers, all from the Acushnet and Hathaway mills, called at the office of the corporations, where they were seen by Mr. Knowles.

The delegation from the strikers first asked what terms of settlement could be agreed upon for the return of the fixers, whereupon he replied that he did not care to discuss that question, as there was nothing for him to discuss.

The conference continued, during which he said that whoever worked in the mills as a fixer must look after 100 Northrop looms, and if a man so engaged could not do the work others would be hired who could. Then followed a discussion on the complications of a Northrop loom, and the time consumed in putting in warps, after which the treasurer was asked if it was not possible to come to some arrangement in providing helpers, should he insist on a single man caring for 100 looms of the pattern. To this he replied that that number of Northrop looms must be looked after by a single man, whoever worked at the job; that that was what is being done, and that is what would have to be done in the future. When asked if there were not many looms idle because of inability to fix by learners, he replied yes, and thereupon he was asked whether, if an arrangement could be made, he would reinstate the old fixers. To this he shook his head in the negative, followed with the reply that such a matter would be left entirely with the overseers.

The same ultimatum was given when asked concerning the return of the weavers on strike, and in conclusion he was asked if he would ask for a conference with the manufacturers. On this point he positively declined to entertain the idea, saying that he had nothing on which he wished to confer with them, and the delegation departed, each committee retiring to its respective headquarters, where the strikers were assembled awaiting the report from their representatives.

In substance the above is the report of the conference which was made at a meeting of the fixers at their headquarters just after the visit to Treasurer Knowles, and then followed one of the spiriest meetings which had been held during the strike. Speeches were made by a number of the men employed in the mills, and each and every one who spoke touched upon the same topic—to fight the management to the bitter end. In fact, such a vote was taken later, after accepting the committee's report.

There will be a mass meeting of the weavers tomorrow morning at the fixers' headquarters, and for Thursday evening there will be called a special general meeting of the weavers' union. Meanwhile a joint committee of the fixers and weavers, 21 in all, will visit the Blackstone valley for the purpose of raising funds with which to maintain the strike. A number of this committee left the city this afternoon.

EMPLOYES WIN.

Strike at the Shamokin Colliery Ended: and 1,200 Men Go to Work.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 18.—The strike at the Natalie colliery ended this morning, 1,200 employes returning to work. The Shamokin Coal Company agreed to grant everybody the 10 per cent increase, reinstate several discharged men, and give non-union men two days in which to settle differences with union men, otherwise the former will be discharged.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Topic of Lord Strathcona's Address as Rector of Aberdeen.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, was installed as lord rector of Aberdeen University this morning, meeting with a demonstratively cordial greeting from the students. In his address Lord Strathcona dealt with the unity of the empire. He referred to the gratifying growth of Canada, the federation of Australia and the similar federation of South Africa, to follow the war. The speaker did not altogether favor an imperial Parliament, but thought a consultative imperial council would meet all the needs.

At the close of his address Lord Strathcona announced that he would give £25,000, provided £50,000 more was raised within a year, to wipe out the debt of the university.

A Thousand Sick Soldiers Coming Home

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Within a few days over 1,000 sick soldiers will be on their way home from the Philippines. Transports Grant and Sherman are now en route, with 650 men, and the Sheridan is scheduled to leave December 22, with 500 more. The convalescents will be mustered out as soon as possible after they arrive, and if the 867 available beds at the Presidio hospital become overcrowded a tented annex will be built to accommodate the overflow.

Wolcott Holding His Own.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A bulletin issued by Dr. Putnam, ex-Governor Wolcott's physician, this forenoon says:

"Ex-Governor Wolcott is holding his own and at least is no worse this morning. No crisis is expected today."

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 THAMES ST.

Holiday Packages of Fine

GIGARS!

Brunswick's,
12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole,
25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy,
25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
306 THAMES STREET.

E. L. Doucette & Co.,
Direct private wire to
Towle & Fitzgerald,
Members of
New York & Boston
Stock Exchange.

RETIRED WITH LOSS.

Cape Rifles and Brabant's Horse Opposed by Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 18.—The Boers who crossed the Orange river into Cape Colony, west of Aliwal North, Saturday encountered the Cape rifles and Brabant's force, who retired with loss.

BOER PLANS WELL LAID.

Clement's Entire Force Had a Narrow Escape from Capture.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 17.—Details of the defeat of the British at Nooitgedacht indicate that General Clement's entire force had a narrow escape from capture, as the Boer plans were splendidly laid. If the main British column had tarried a little longer there would have been a complete success for the Boers, who exposed themselves undauntedly, yelling and waving their arms. Their rushes were stemmed only by artillery.

After the British retreat the Boers held a prayer meeting. Their hymns could be heard by the retiring British. All accounts indicate a heavy Boer loss.

Colonel Legge exhibited splendid bravery. He shot five Boers with his revolver before he fell with three bullets in his body.

KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Maine Lad Who Ran Away to Sea and Enlisted in Liverpool.

ORONO, Me., Dec. 18.—Mrs. N. E. ter from the British war office in London, informing her of the death of her son, Charles Morrill, in the Transvaal. The letter stated that Morrill had enlisted in the First Liverpool regiment and had been killed in action against the Boers at Brandspruit November 19, 1900.

This information is all that Mrs. Morrill has received from her son for about seven years. He ran away nearly eight years ago from Basin Mills, where he was employed in a mill, and went to sea. Some years after that he was known to be in Liverpool. Mrs. Morrill did not know that her son was in the British army, and the abrupt news of his death comes as a shock to her. Young Morrill was about 28 years of age. This is the only case so far as known where a Maine boy has been killed in South Africa under the British flag.

British Wounded Doing Well at Pretoria.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated December 17, reports that all the British wounded in the engagement at Nooitgedacht have arrived there and are doing well.

ONLY THIRTY-FIVE FATALITIES.

Loss of Life by the Foundering of the Gneisenau Greatly Reduced.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—An official despatch from the prefect of Malaga shows the loss of life by the foundering Sunday of German training frigate Gneisenau off Malaga to be less than has been reported. According to this despatch, 35 fatalities resulted from the accident, and 100 persons were injured.

We are showing an elegant line of

Smoking Jackets,
House Coats,
Bath Robes,
Mackintoshes,
Full Dress Suits,
Ladies' and Gents'
UMBRELLAS
For Holiday Gifts.

Any selection you may care to make now for a gift will be carefully stored and delivered at your convenience.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

203 THAMES ST. 203

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL NECESSITY.

Importance of Government Ownership of a Pacific Cable.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Government ownership of a Pacific cable was discussed last night by the members of the Manufacturers' Club. Brigadier General Greely, United States chief signal officer, and Dr. A. E. Kennelly, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, participated in the discussion. Mr. T. E. Hughes of this city emphasized the military and strategic necessity. He estimated the cost for 7,750 nautical miles at $10,000,000, requiring an earning capacity of $325,000 a year. The cable tolls of the War Department alone, however, it was pointed out have averaged a rate of more than $325,000 a year, and at current rates the projected cable need be in operation less than an hour a day to earn the $325,000.

General Greely said: "The cable experiences of the War Department in connection with the relief of the legations at Pekin point clearly to the tremendous disadvantages under which the United States without its own cable facilities would labor in case of an extended war in the East. An American trans-Pacific cable is a military and commercial necessity if our colonial possessions are to be retained, or if American interests are to be safeguarded in Asiatic countries."

Columbia to be Afloat Early in April.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, who will have charge of the Columbia in her races with the new defender, will have the old champion afloat early in April. He said recently that the work of overhauling and preparing her would be done at City Island, where she now lies hauled out.

Mr. Antonio Integlia

Will, beginning Monday, Dec. 17, be pleased to meet his old patrons and as many new ones as desire

First-class Shoemaking at his old stand, 107 Levin street.

Established 17 years.

Roger & Gallet's

Handkerchief Extracts

IN FANCY BOXES.

Powell's Superior Toilet Cologne.

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. PELHAM AND THAMES STREETS

Goods for the Holidays!

Mahogany Muffin Racks,
Bridge Tables,
Breakfast Trays,
Glass Trays,
Mirrors,
Clocks, etc.

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.

This Morning's News.

TREATY TO BE RATIFIED.

Will be Pressed to a Vote and Passed by the Senate Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is to be ratified in the Senate Thursday, after being further amended by the addition of the Foraker proposition, and possibly, but not probably, by striking out the provision against fortification of the canal.

Both the Senate and the administration, now that the fate of the treaty is a foregone conclusion, are desirous to have it out of the way of other business in the Senate, so that it may not bring hazard of an extra session, and therefore the attempt to carry it over until after the holiday recess has been foiled.

It is thoroughly well understood now that the treaty is to be transformed by amendments, and that the only question is how far they will go, and the Senate managers are arranging to see that they do not go too far. There is, however, a large majority in the Senate in favor of the Foraker amendment abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and striking out the invitation to other nations to cooperate, and it is claimed that there is also a majority for striking out the prohibition of fortification of the canal, but this is denied by the managers.

During the holiday recess, according to the expectation of Senators, the treaty, as amended, is to be submitted to Great Britain for approval, and it is expected that by the first part of January Great Britain's action will be known. It is generally anticipated that Great Britain will reject the amendments, although no official information to the effect has reached the State Department, but the managers of the treaty say that Great Britain will not accept the Senate amendments. They propose to press a resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which they say they can pass without difficulty, and then they will pass the Nicaraguan canal bill. If Great Britain accepts the amendments there will be no difficulty.

It was Senator Lodge who secured the agreement today to vote on the treaty and pending amendments at 3 o'clock next Thursday. He was heartily congratulated by Senators Allison, Aldrich, Spooner and other leaders on his admirable management of the treaty which has brought it to a vote at such an early day. Senator Lodge is very hopeful that Great Britain will accept the proposed amendments to the treaty, and believes that the Nicaragua canal bill can, therefore, be passed easily at this session.

CANTEEN FIGHT STILL ON.

Army Re-organization Bill Goes Over the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The prospects of an army re-organization measure being adopted before adjournment for the holidays have been dissipated by reference of the bill to a sub-committee of the regular committee for consideration. This committee will undertake the perfection of a bill, which, however, will scarcely be reported to the Senate until Congress meets after Christmas.

The new measure will be an emasculated bill, and while it may have many of the features of the House measure, it is to include many new points which have been suggested by the members of the Senate committee.

The most aggressive fight is being waged over the canteen clause, and the full strength of the War Department is being exerted to have the saw continued as it exists. Almost equally powerful influences are being pressed upon the committee by those opposing the canteen, which renders it extremely doubtful whether the House provision may prevail in the bill as reported. Even should it be included, the fight is expected to continue on the floor.

While Secretary Root has attempted to remedy the staff corps by forbidding their participation in any effort to oppose the department's recommendations in respect to the staff clauses at which so many staff officers have taken offence, there is little abatement of the lobby work being carried out by those opposed to these features. This lobby was responsible for the defeat of an army reorganization bill last session.

The fact that to staff appointments, under the terms of the administration's bill, will be for permanent terms of office, and that an exchange of duties between line and staff is required, raises the greatest opposition from the staff, which holds that a staff officer should not be required to return to the line.

STATUS OF COLONIES.

Argument on Cases Involving This Question Begun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the United States Supreme Court today argument was begun in two cases, the decision of which is expected to fix the status of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands and other insular possessions acquired through the war with Spain with respect to the United States, proper, to say whether their people are citizens and whether the constitution follows the flag.

One of the cases is that of John H. Goetze, who in June, 1899, imported from Porto Rico a quantity of leaf tobacco into the United States through the port of New York and protested against the assessment of duty on the importation, claiming that the tobacco was not subject to duty, because "Porto Rico at the time of the importation was not a foreign country, and because, therefore, the imposition of duties on goods brought from a place within the territory of the United States into a port of the United States is not lawful and valid under the constitution."

The collector of the port and the board of general appraisers both ruled against him, as did the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, when Goetze took the case before that tribunal. From the opinion of that court the importer appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The other case is known as the Diamond ring case. In that suit the claimant is one Manuel Pepke, who served as a soldier of the United States in Luzon, in the Philippines. While there he purchased or acquired the rings in question and brought them into the United States without paying duty upon them, some time in the year 1899, between July 31 and September 25. The rings were seized May 18, 1900, at Chicago by a United States customs officer as merchandise liable to duty, which should have been invoiced, and was fraudulently imported and brought into the United States contrary to law.

An information for the forfeiture of the rings was filed on behalf of the government June 1, 1900, to which the claimant pleaded, setting up that at the time he acquired the property Luzon was a part of the territory of the United States and that the seizure was contrary to the claimant's right as a citizen of the United States under the constitution, and particularly under section 2, article 1 thereof, and he insisted that all taxes and duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. To this plea the United States demurred, and upon hearing of the demurrer the district court gave judgment of forfeiture for the government. This judgment the claimant removed into the Supreme Court by a writ of error.

Attorney General Griggs was present in behalf of the government, and a number of prominent attorneys, including former Secretary Carlisle, were interested listeners.

Edward C. Perkins, of counsel for Goetze, asked that the Porto Rico case (and that involving the status of the Philippines be postponed. The attorney general assented to this, and it was arranged that each side should have five hours.

The opening argument in behalf of Goetze was then begun by Everitt Brown. He said the main contentions were that Porto Rico was not a "foreign country" as contemplated by the tariff act, but was within the United States so that an import duty against the goods of Porto Rico would be in violation of the constitutional provision that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Mr. Perkins, who followed, took up more particularly the constitutional phases of the case. "When the treaty of Paris took effect," he said, "Porto Rico ceased to be a foreign country within the meaning of those words as used in the tariff act."

Mr. Perkins's argument was in progress when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Chief Justice Fuller today announced several cases involving the relation between the United States and Porto Rico so as to be heard with the De Lima case, in which this question is at issue. The De Lima case is set for January 7, and will be argued by former Secretary Carlisle.

SMALL CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

Ship Subsidy Bill Not Likely to Pass at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The shipping subsidy bill is regarded as dead, and without a political miracle it cannot become law, because it is to be thrown over until after the holiday recess, and then it will probably be crowded aside by the press of business, if it is not recommitted. Senator Hanna has not given up hope, but most of the other Republican leaders in the Senate are satisfied that the bill cannot be passed at this session.

At a meeting of the Senate steering committee this morning it was practically decided that, as the subsidy bill would excite prolonged discussion, which might endanger the success of the essential measures which must be passed before the fourth of March, to avoid an extra session of Congress, when brought up after the holiday recess, if no change occurs in the situation, it should then be recommitted. It would be recommitted to be reformed, but the expectation is that it would never be seriously considered again during the present session.

It had been hoped by its friends that the bill might be given some time during the present week, but the determination not to vote upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty until Thursday leaves no time for the subsidy bill, except Friday, the day on which Congress has voted to adjourn until January 3.

Still, Senators Hanna and Frye, with the other special friends of the measure, will not relax their efforts, and hope to succeed in improving the condition of the bill. They are getting some satisfaction out of the fact that the treaty was not put over until after the holiday recess.

CHANGE ACCEPTED.

United States Agrees to England's Wish in the Joint Note Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Great Britain and Germany have succeeded in causing further delay on the Chinese question. Minister Conger cabled today that the British minister had proposed a change in the phraseology of the first declaration of the agreement. At one point the assertion is made that acceptance of the agreement is an "indispensable condition of negotiation," and at another that the agreement represents the "irrevocable" will of the powers. Great Britain wishes these terms harmonized, and to still leave the declaration short of an ultimatum.

Instructions were cabled to Mr. Conger today to accept the change suggested. Personally all the representatives in Pekin cabled the suggestion to their home governments for action. Delay will necessarily result. The authorities are very much concerned over the seeming unwillingness of Great Britain and Germany to close the negotiations.

The administration has decided to leave to the ministers in Pekin the decision as to the amount of indemnity. It is thought it will not exceed $200,000,000, and will be divided among the powers in accordance with the damage sustained and the expenses undergone. In case of failure to agree, the matter will be referred to The Hague conference for determination.

RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Cleveland's View of the Need of the Democratic Party.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The Atlanta Journal this afternoon published an interview with former President Cleveland, obtained by a staff correspondent at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland is quoted as follows:

"In my opinion, the great need of the Democratic party is a return to first principles. The Democratic party has not been fatally disorganized, but it sadly needs rehabilitation on purely Democratic lines.

"What is the matter with the party? It has, in my humble judgment, simply wandered after strange gods. A large mass of Democratic voters saw this before the last election. They remained quiet, but when the time came to vote they said 'This is not Democracy,' and refused to support it.

"As I see it, it is the duty of Democrats everywhere to aid in the rehabilitation of the party. There are some signs of an insistence upon the necessity of a return to Democratic doctrines in the South, but they are not so general as I would like to see."

"What of the future?" was asked.

"With a sincere return to its old-time doctrines," Mr. Cleveland replied, "the old-time victories of the Democratic party will certainly be won."

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The heavy cars of the Consolidated road which have been run through South Main and Wickenden streets in Providence for the past two weeks will have to go. That was the verdict of the common council after listening to the reports of the engineers who have examined the Washington bridge and the committee on railroads last night. The New Haven company's motor cars weigh 60,000 pounds and the city engineer in his report states that it is imperative to stop all cars from running over the Washington bridge which exceeds 32,000 pounds in weight on one car truck, or 64,000 pounds for a loaded car. There have been numerous complaints against the use of these cars and it is less than a week ago that the committee on railroads took up this matter of heavy cars. At first it was thought to recommend an ordinance that would allow the use of empty cars weighing not in excess of 60,000 pounds, but the report of the engineer shows that such a maximum for empty cars would be unsafe. The members of the council listened to the reading of all the reports with a great deal of interest, and when the ordinance was put upon its passage no voice was raised against it. It was passed by a unanimous vote.

Captain Herbert M. Knowles, superintendent of the Third life saving district, returned from Washington Saturday evening, where he has been on official business, and yesterday morning, accompanied by Lieutenant F. H. Newcombe, inspector of the Third district, left for a tour of inspection of all the stations in the district, which includes those at Block Island and Brenton's Reef, besides those along the shore of Washington county.

Rev. Thomas C. Crocker, formerly secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence and well known in religious work throughout the state, has been called to the Randall Square Institutional Mission to take charge of the religous work of the mission. Rev. Mr. Crocker was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence from 1876 to 1880, was next called to Little Falls, N. Y., where under the direction of Cornelius Vanderbilt he worked in the railroad Young Men's Christian Association, established in connection with the New York Central road. He remained in that work 15 months and then returned to Rhode Island, where he labored as an evangelist six years, during which time he was instrumental with George H. Shade in organizing the Methodist church at Ashton. During this time he had been working as a layman. He was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1887, at Charlestown. He had charge of the Richmond church and then went for a sort time to Edgartown. He was then again called to Providence to manage the Helping Hand Mission of Olneyville, which had been organized the month before by the Methodists, Baptists and Free Baptists of that community. He remained in charge of the mission for six years and a half and was then, about five years ago, called as a missionary to Bridgetown, Barbadoes, West Indies, where he preached to large audiences in the Penny Tabernacle. After a stay there he returned to this country, where he did mission work in Cambridge, Mass., for a year.

In view of the probable sale of the Allen Print Works of Providence considerable discussion has arisen as to the standing of the concern. There is no denying that at times there has been a heavy loss since the committee has been running the works for the benefit of the creditors. It is stated, too, that the bills contracted by this committee take the precedence over any claims outstanding at the time that the committee first began to run the works under an extension for the creditors. It is estimated that in round numbers the concern owes about a million dollars, including the old indebtedness. Its assets include the print works estate, the copper rolls and other appurtenances. At one time these were valued at between $1,100,000 and $1,200,000, but naturally they have depreciated in value greatly since that time, the machinery, etc., being behind the times now, and the equipment of the plant not at all up-to-date.

A fire in the Phenix building, Providence, yesterday was checked by prompt and effective work by the department and the resulting damage was much greater than at first supposed. The fire might, had it not been discovered early, have swept through the building. As it was, the loss will be heavy, mainly smoke damage to the millinery stock in the stores on the second floor, where three-fourths of the wholesale millinery trade of this city is located. The damage to stock and building, as nearly as can be estimated at present, is about $15,000, covered by insurance.

The Union Railroad Company has declared against smoking dens in cars on its lines in and around Providence. Until recently it was its policy and practice to build such apartments in its large new cars constructed especially for travel on long lines running out into the suburbs or to neighboring cities and towns, but the latest additions to its rolling stock have been built without the smoking dens. This change was made because nobody seemed to want the dens. Passengers who did not smoke complained that the apartments took too much room and were especially a nuisance when the cars were so crowded that many were obliged to stand, and the smokers did not appear to care much about smoking on trips of four or five miles. The conditions therefore seemed to be so much against the continuance of the use of the smoking dens that not only were cars that were in process of being built ordered to be constructed without the apartments, but many of the cars which had been provided with them were sent to the shops and the dens removed. It is probable that the advent of the new century will find smoking dens discarded on all cars of the Union Railroad Company as an imaginary necessity of the latter days of the nineteenth century which the twentieth century prefers to do without.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

[Boston Herald.]

It is eloquently urgent in behalf of the leading candidate for the Speakership of the Minnesota house of representatives that he started out in life as a poor boy and has made his own way in the world. Moreover, he had the misfortune also to lose both feet, one hand, and part of the other in a Minnesota blizzard. But after the blizzard got through with him there was still enough left of Dowling to make a footless man, and he has been developing that remnant ever since.

"BROMO" not the same as "BROMIDE." In buying Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the old standard remedy which cures a cold in one day, be sure that it is labeled Bromo and not Bromide. At all druggists. 25c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MIDDLETOWN.

Taxpayers Delinquent in Settling With the Collector.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The monthly meeting of the town council, court of probate and overseers of the poor was held in the town hall yesterday afternoon. There was but little probate business and few municipal matters requiring attention, and in consequence the story of what was done is soon told.

The advent of winter and the exhaustion of all appropriations for the current fiscal year have put an end to road making as well as to all other municipal activities, saving only that of collecting the taxes assessed for the present municipal year. For some weeks the collector has been busily pursuing his vocation, and although the time limit was passed December 3, he reports many town and poll taxes still unpaid. Poll taxes are as difficult to collect as ever, and the penalty affixed to town taxes allowed to remain in arrears, of one per cent per month, fails to constrain the delinquents, whose number apparently increases each year. This fact is not very assuring to contemplate, in view of the probability that the town tax must soon be materially increased, if a sufficient revenue is provided to meet all municipal expenditures. For several years the balance has been on the wrong side and the town debt annually augmented.

At yesterday's council session there was a smaller draft on the treasury than for some months, orders being granted as follows: J. Overton Peckham, balance on contract for stoning 450 feet of highway on Tilley's hill, $45; for work in Turner's lane, $29.40; in Miantonomi avenue, $3; on East Main road, $16; Lionel H. Peabody, cleaning town hall, $10.00; Lewis R. Manchester, painting office of town clerk, $37; William K. Covell, fixing chimney, $4.02; John D. Blair, services as town sergeant, $26; for bounty due on skunks, etc., $9.50; Isaac Lincoln Sherman, services as assessor of taxes for two years, $10; accounts for the relief of the poor, $39.35.

In the court of probate the first and final account of Charles H. Ward, administrator on the estate of Henry P. Tucker, was allowed and ordered recorded.

On the petition of William T. Howland and others, Clinton G. Smith was appointed administrator on the estate of Elizabeth W. Howland and required to give bond in the sum of $1,500, with Benjamin Howland and Edward E. Peckham as sureties. On this estate Francis Wayland Smith, Orlando M. Smith and Joseph A. Peckham were appointed appraisers.

Under the provisions of the amendment to the constitution of the state recently adopted, persons to vote at any elections held prior to the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next must have the same qualifications as were required by the constitution before it was amended. The time appointed for the election of town officers in Middletown is still the first Wednesday in April, and those who were formerly required to register before the first day of January in order to participate in such elections are yet subject to the same requirement. For the convenience of electors desiring to register their names for the next town election the town clerk will be at the schoolhouses on Paradise avenue this evening, and at the schoolhouse on Third Beach road Friday evening of this week, to attend the registration of such persons as are eligible to vote by so doing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter are attending the poultry show this week in New Bedford. They have seven pens of fowls on exhibition there, two of Rhode Island red capons, single fowl in each; the other pens are white-crested Black Polish. They are accompanied by Mr. Frank Gaylor, their poultryman, who has had great success with his exhibits in many cities of different states.

The entertainment at the town hall under the auspices of Aquidneck Grange promises to be very enjoyable. Mr. Darling, who is to give his novel entertainment, "Humor in Art," is an artist of much ability and his drawings on the blackboard will undoubtedly be well received. An exchange says: "Mr. Darling talks while he draws. He tells delightful stories of summer days away down East and with the aid of five blackboards and a piece of crayon brings you into personal contact with all the characters of his story. On the platform stand five blackboards, and while Mr. Darling tells stories, recites and impersonates, he draws all the characters in his story. He reads selections from the well known poets, and draws scenes and characters, and the portrait of the author. This portion of the entertainment is especially effective and attractive, and is among the many delightful things that he does. The Smoke Paintings, which usually conclude the entertainment, are a surprising artistic novelty."

The Hand that Rocks the Cradle Rules the World.

The house-hold has sturdy children when the family recently is JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For 60 years it has been the first remedy for inflammations in every form. It can be used either internally or externally.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment

At any season of the year it cures croup, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafing. In fall and winter it cures colds, coughs, catarrh, chilblains, bronchitis, la grippe, lameness, muscle soreness and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. In two size bottles, 25c. and 50c.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

A good stock of American Watches!
SILVER AND GOLD.
Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.
E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St.

It is Fine Skating!
Are your skates sharp? We will sharpen them for you for only 15c. at our new store.
C. C. & A. H. POPPLE, 115 Bellevue Avenue.

New Photographic Rooms.
WE WISH TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT WE HAVE REMOVED OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS TO THE
COVELL BLOCK, THAMES STREET,
AND ARE WELL STOCKED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.
A FULL LINE OF KODAKS.
All sizes and prices; also the popular $1.00 Brownie Camera, and the Poco, Premo, Cyclone, Stay & Bullard Plate Cameras.
FILMS, PLATES, PAPERS, CARD MOUNTS, LANTERNS, PASTES, CHEMICALS AND ALL GOODS USED IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.
Dynamos from $1.50 upwards. Motors, Miniature Lamps, Arc Lights, Electric Candles, Storage Cells, all sizes, Dry Cells and other Electrical Supplies.
OPTICAL GOODS,
Lenses and numerous other goods not to be found elsewhere in the city.
THE NEW ZONOPHONE.
The best talking machine on the market, from $12 to $18. The new Zonophone Records are a revelation in sound recording. Those who have old Graphophone Records I will give one Zonophone record, on payment of 25 cents and the old record. Zonophone Records, 50c. each.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.
GEO. H. CHASE,
Over 167 Thames Street, Covell's Block.

For the Truth
Read an independent newspaper, which stands for American principles, is opposed to imperialism, and is faithful to the people's interests.
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN,
An Able, Interesting Journal, Established in 1824 by Samuel Bowles.

Daily and Sunday for Three Months,	$2.50
Daily alone for Three Months,	2.00
Weekly for Three Months,	25 cents
Weekly for One Year,	$1.00

All Subscriptions Payable in Advance. Specimen Copies Free.
The Weekly Republican will be sent free for one month to any one who wishes to try it.
THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

COAL AND WOOD.
Complete assortment of family
COAL
Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.
Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames St., Perry Mill Wharf.

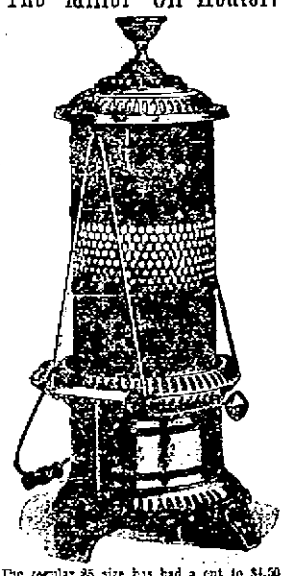
Don't Waste Money
By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use slaty, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.
Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You cannot equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or any clinkers.
A large load of fresh mined Jeddo Lehigh egg and furnace just discharged, by
The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

SCH. UREKA
NOW DISCHARGING CARGO
Lackawanna Coal
AT BRIGGS'S WHARF.
ESTATE OF JOHN CONGDON.

Printing Prices.
No Two Jobs of Printing Are Exactly Alike.
THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTIMATE THE COST IF THE CUSTOMER WISHES A PRICE BEFORE THE JOB IS COMPLETED. THIS IS DONE BY ESTIMATING THE TIME IT WILL TAKE TO SET THE TYPE AND TO PUT IT BACK AGAIN INTO THE CASE, PROOF READING, THE QUANTITY OF CARD BOARD OR PAPER NECESSARY, AND THE COST; THEN AN ESTIMATE IS MADE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO RUN THE JOB OFF ON THE PRESS, AND WE HAVE ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF COST, AND A PRICE IS GIVEN. OF COURSE, IT IS MUCH EASIER TO MAKE A CLOSE PRICE AFTER THE JOB IS DONE, AS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF COST ARE THEN ACCURATELY KNOWN. WE WILL GIVE YOU A PRICE EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THE WORK IS DONE.
DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright
Rubber Tires.
J. L. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

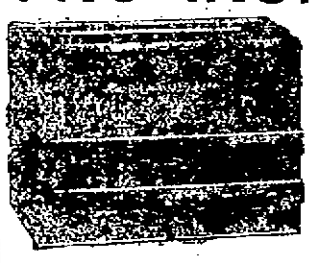
The Miller Oil Heater.



The regular $5 size has had a cut to $4.50 by the general trade, so to care for our patrons we will sell for $4.25 while they last. Also a nice line of other makes for $2.25.
A 5-gallon can with faucet, filled with refined oil, for $1.25.
We want the trade to realize that our prices are as low, if not lower than any of our city houses. We are confined to the store business alone, we have a complete line of Crockery, Glass, Tin and Enamel Ware, with prices to please you. Ladies will do well to see the line of Shears and Scissors that we warrant to please or money refunded. Fine Carvers and Pocket Cutlery.
Headquarters for Christmas Greens; fine line in Wreaths and Crosses.
THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,
BROADWAY.
The electrics pass on Spring street side.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.
ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.
Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

TRUNKS.



Henry Biesol & Son,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers.
Horse and Stable Supplies.
REPAIRING.
256 & 258 Thames Street.
TELEPHONE

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.
Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating.
Galvanizing.
Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.
Patent applied for.
CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 185 THAMES ST.
Telephone 244-4. P. O. Box 194.

THE TRADES.

Morgan Brothers,
Contractors and Builders,
ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.
0 DEAN AVENUE.

C. A. HILCKEN,
Bookbinder.
ALL KINDS OF BINDING DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
178 THAMES ST., COR. MARY.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder,
Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Michael Kirby,
Contractor and Builder,
Cor. HOWER and GARFIELD Sts.
ALL WORK DONE IN FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCormick,
Carpenter and Builder.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Office and Residence, 309 Spring St. Telephone.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

Stoddard & Cladding,
COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Plans for interior and exterior alterations.
Wood mantels of all descriptions.
Hardwood floors laid and vared.
Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings.
SHOP, REAR 11 POPLAR STREET.

Lincoln Hammett,
32 MILL STREET
GENERAL HOUSE FITTER.
Plumbing and Electric Work.
Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

J. B. COTTRELL,
Marble and Granite Worker.
Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.

Wall Paper.
If you need some call on me. New sample books just in, with latest styles.
Painting and Glazing.
Armsted Hurley, Bridge and Cross St.

U. G. NASON,
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.
Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.
12 WEST BROADWAY.

TAYLOR & HOWARD,
House Painters and Decorators,
14 WEAVER AVENUE.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber,
OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
161 & 165 Spring Street.

Goddard & Barlow,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 121 THAMES STREET.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice.
RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN,
Livery and Boarding Stable
35 FRIENDSHIP STREET.
Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables
Tew's Ct. Office Cor. Downing St. and Bellevue Ave.
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S
Private Boarding Stables
12 & 14 DeBlois Street.
Telephone 243-3.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF
Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel.
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address box 183.

HARRIS LIBRARY OF AMERICAN POETRY.

Brown University's Unequalled Collection of Native Verse.

[Providence Journal.]

Almost a score of years ago lovers of literature, and especially those interested in metrical productions, were discussing the fact that this city had the finest collection of American poetry that was to be found in the world. The collection had existed for many years previous to that time, but it was brought to the attention of the public by being bequeathed to Brown University by Senator Henry B. Anthony, one of Rhode Island's most famous public men.

Since the time of the presentation to Brown in 1884, of this collection, numbering over 5,000 separate works, not many volumes were added until recently, and it failed to attract the attention it received when it first came into the possession of the college; but within the past month large additions have been made, with funds supplied through the generosity of a member of the corporation, and once more it is worthy of note that the Harris collection is up to date, and retains its place as the greatest of the sort in existence.

Mr. Koopman, the university librarian, has been in attendance at the sale of the private library of the late Thomas J. McKee of New York, and the latter was possessed of many volumes of American poetry. His collection, although inferior to the Harris library in size and importance, was by far the nearest rival to it that has been put on the market for many years, and through the funds supplied by Colonel William Goddard, chancellor of the university, Mr. Koopman was able to obtain a very large proportion of books needed to complete the Harris collection.

William Cullen Bryant, in the course of some correspondence with Mr. Harris, the founder of the collection, wrote concerning it: "Your work has amazed me by showing me what multitudes of persons on our side of the Atlantic have wasted their time in writing verses in our language."

While it might be necessary to say a few harsh things about the earliest American poetry, it must be remembered that it is the most costly part of the collection. For instance, an edition of poems by Mrs. Annie Bradstreet cost Mr. Harris the sum of $15. Mrs. Bradstreet was the earliest poet of New England and was the wife of Governor Bradstreet. She came over with her husband in 1630, and in 1650 published the first volume of her poems, entitled: "The Tenth Muse, Lately Sprung Up in America, etc." She treats almost entirely of historical subjects and natural history. She gained much celebrity among her contemporaries, and Cotton Mather declared that her poems had afforded "a monument for her memory beyond the stateliest marbles."

Of the modern American poets, those whose works have gained world-wide fame, the collection has an abundance, and even among these there are many costly volumes. Although it is not complete in the first editions of the best poets, yet it has many specimens which today are excessively scarce, and bring high prices. Among them are first editions of Longfellow's "Evangeline," which have sold for as much as $75, and of Whittier's "Legends of New England" and "Moll Pitcher," copies of which were recently auctioned off at $40 and $100, respectively, at certain book sales.

With regard to that most interesting yet little known feature of American poetry, the song-books, the collection is extraordinarily complete. College and fraternity songs books, Masonic song books, song books of temperance, of negro minstrel, of slavery and the Rebellion are to be found in great profusion. The "broadside ballads," relating to the Revolutionary period, are especially interesting.

In the recent purchase of additions to this library Mr. Koopman has made substantial increase in the Poe collection, and he has strengthened the Whitman collection to such an extent that now it is probably unrivalled in any university library in the country, and possibly in any library whatever. Some important Dunlap plays were secured in New York, and also plays by John Howard Payne, of both which there were already very nearly complete sets. Many early American plays have also been added.

Mr. Koopman took advantage of the offer of early American magazines at the McKee sale and secured complete sets of the "American Museum," the best of all the early literary magazines, and the "Southern Literary Messenger," particularly valuable on account of Poe's connection with it. It contained the first printing of many of the works of Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Poe, Whitman and other leading American writers.

The plan to gather together, so far as possible the writings of all the poets of the United States originated with Albert Gorton Greene, one of the most accomplished bibliophiles in the country, a native of Providence. He graduated from Brown in 1820, studied law, was made a judge of the municipal court, was one of the founders of the Providence Athenaeum and was president of the Rhode Island Historical Society for 14 years. He soon took up his hobby of collecting American poetry and at the time of his death in 1868, he had over 1,000 volumes. These came into possession of Caleb Fiske Harris, who made extensive additions and gave his name to the collection. He had formerly been in the commission business in New York, but removed to Providence and retired after having amassed a considerable fortune. Like Judge Greene, he had a great love for books and bought from every quarter whatever his correspondents in this country and England brought to his notice as worthy of a place in his collection of poetry. Apparently no exorbitant price was a bar to the purchase of a coveted book.

At Mr. Harris's death in 1881 his library was thrown upon the market, and that part of it relating to American poetry was purchased by Senator Anthony. The latter had collected the choicest editions of the most modern authors and all these volumes he added to the collection. At his death the library of over 5,000 volumes passed to the university, where it now has a special alcove, and where the recent additions are being incorporated into a re-arrangement of the collection.

THE COSTLIEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

[Leslie's Weekly.]

The New York city tax budget for 1901 is $100,000,000. This means that every man, woman and child in the city will be taxed at the rate of $30 per capita for the support of certain branches of the municipal government for the year. New York is the most extravagant city in the world. Great countries possessing millions of square miles of territory are governed more cheaply.

One hundred million dollars! This is double the cost of the government of Mexico, with its 15,000,000 inhabitants, including the cost of Mexico's army and navy. It is almost a third of the cost of the government of the German empire, and Germany has a population of 52,000,000. It is a quarter as great as the cost of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including its army, its gigantic navy and the interest on its debt. France's burden of taxation is crushing that wealthy nation of 40,000,000 of inhabitants, yet New York's government costs a sixth as much as that of France.

The expenditure of the government of the United States in 1860, when the country's population was 31,000,000, was $62,000,000, or not very much more than half of the yearly cost of the support of the government of New York city at the present time.

One hundred million dollars! This is in excess of five times the cost of carrying on the government of the imperial state of New York, with a population considerably more than 7,000,000. Enormous as is this $100,000,000 that is to be raised by direct taxation, it does not represent the cost of government by Richard Croker for one year. The departments of water supply and of docks and ferries are supported by their own revenues.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

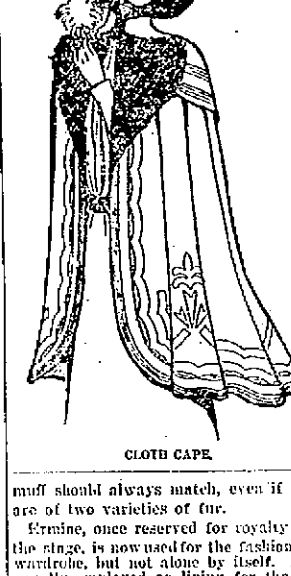
Gentlemen: Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health. C. F. MEYERS.

CAPE OF BLUE CLOTH.

The illustration given today depicts a sort of cape of navy blue cloth, ornamented with motifs of light blue cloth in stitched application. The cape forms box plaits at the sides and back, and is mounted in a round yoke, heavily stitched with silk. The large revers and the Valois collar are of astrakhan and the lining of light blue broche silk. The accompanying toque is of draped light blue panne, with a chou of the same material in front, through which a long, curved feather is passed.

Although two kinds of fur in combination are authorized by fashion, they should be in the same garment—that is, a collar of one kind and a muff of another are not permissible. The collar and muff should always match, even if they are of two varieties of fur.



CLOTH CAPE.

Ermine, once reserved for royalty and the stage, is now used for the fashionable wardrobe, but not alone by itself. It is usually employed as lining for the collar, as revers and occasionally in the form of bands for trimming. It is not particularly becoming to blonds, being of a solid white which is out of harmony with a transparent, fair complexion. Dark fur is preferable for the blond type, although for the red-haired a touch of ermine is exceedingly effective. Brown and reddish-toned furs approaching the tint of the hair are, of course, best of all.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Good breeding is benevolence in trifles or the preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life.—[Chatham.

Breakfast.
Grape Nuts with Whipped Cream.
Cracked Wheat.
Omelet with Parsley. Breakfast Bacon.
Fried Potatoes. Rolls.
Waffles with Honey.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Savory Minced Veal.
Toasted Brown Bread.
Creamed Oyster Plant.
Apple Turnovers. Cheese.
Tea or Cocoa.

Dinner.
Oxtail Soup.
Fried Halibut Steaks.
Creamed Peas and Carrots.
Chicory Salad.
Almond Blanc Mange.
Cheese Wafers. Cafe Noir.

Savory Minced Veal. Take the remains of roast or braised veal, trim off all browned parts and mince it finely. Fry a chopped shallot in one ounce of butter. When it is a light golden color, add a large pinch of flour and a little stock. Next stir in the minced veal, with a dusting of chopped parsley, lemon peel, salt and nutmeg to taste. Mix it thoroughly, add more stock if required, and let the mince gradually get hot by the side of the fire. Just before serving take the pot off the fire; stir into the mince the yolk of an egg beaten up in the juice of a lemon. Set in a hot dish, place sippets of fried bread round and a row of curled rashers of bacon down the centre.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS SARTORIS.

The engagement of Miss Vivian Sartoris to Timothy Nichols of New York city, while not formally announced, is tacitly acknowledged by both families. Miss Sartoris, eldest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, is a tall, graceful brunette, bearing little resemblance to the Grant family. She has many admirers, on both sides of the ocean, and is a belle of two capitals—London and Washington. Her family has received many congratulations that she has chosen an American husband, and her venerable grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, is especially well pleased.

Mr Nichols is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman Nichols and a popular club man.

The attachment between the young people dates from two years ago, when they met at the international yacht races. The engagement will be announced as soon as the wedding day is fixed.

DOGS FOR WOMEN.

Hints on the Best Breeds and Proper Care in Town and Country.

[London Lady.]

"Plus je connais les hommes, plus j'aime les chiens." That women cannot manage dogs is a fallacy deeply and generally impressed upon the masculine mind. In support of their argument, men are wont to point to some silly woman who ruins her dog with overfeeding, and has never been known to reprove him, however heinous his crime. They will draw comparisons, always to their own advantage, of the difference in training a man's dog and a woman's will receive. Women have a wonderful power over dogs when they choose to exert it in a sensible, well-balanced way, and on many occasions a dog which keepers have given up in despair has been trained and controlled by the gentle, firm voice and hand of a woman. A woman can keep a dog successfully anywhere if he be the right sort as to size, temperament color and coat. Dog-keeping in London presents difficulties, but not so great that they cannot be overcome. Only certain dogs are desirable in any large town, for it is perfectly cruel to keep huge creatures which require a good deal of exercise shut up in town houses, where they get only an occasional run in the parks, their chief exercise being a gloomy walk along dull streets at the end of a chain. A dog that requires much washing is always a nuisance in London. His mistress is generally busy, and often has neither time, strength nor inclination to give him a weekly tub, so, as a rule, the duty devolves upon the servants, and this is by no means appreciated below stairs. Dogs with long coats ought to be avoided. On a muddy day—and we all know what London mud is—they will come home in an appalling condition, and it sometimes takes hours to wash and comb them. For a town, then, a dog ought to be small, short-coated and any color but white.

Of all town dogs, the present fashionable Schipperke appears to be the best, for he has all the necessary qualifications. His jet-black coat is short, and easily brushed, he is a convenient size, and most intelligent, affectionate to those he knows, but never will he condescend to make friends without a proper introduction, so the chance of his being stolen is considerably reduced. A Schipperke is the most nervous and highly-strung of all dogs, and requires judicious management, but he is one of the most delightful little companions any woman can desire. The black-and-tan terrier is a good town dog, but he is very expensive to buy. If a "dog of pedigree," of good form and color, he commands as high a price as any dog of his size. As a rule, though, the better bred, the less intelligent he is, and his fearfully shrill bark, which he indulges in on every possible occasion, does not commend him to women with bad nerves. He is a great hunter also, and must be watched in the country. Neither pugs nor bulldogs are altogether desirable; they are very delicate, and easily catch cold in winter, so it is never safe to wash them when the weather is unfavorable. Moreover, owing to their short, up-turned noses, their sense of smell is almost nil, and, however well his mistress knows her pug or bull, it is never safe to enter a dark room, if the dog be there, without speaking to it first from the other side of the door. They are very companionable and good-tempered, and require little exercise, a great point in their favor in London. The fox terrier is a general favorite.

Poodles, with their supreme intelligence, are delightful companions. The constant shaving thy require to look smart is their great drawback. Women can easily manage to do this themselves, proper poodle clippers being sold for the purpose, and if the dog is "run over" once a week, the labor is considerably lessened. This should always be undertaken after he has had a good walk and is tired out; he will then lie much quieter.

In the country women can keep any breed they please, provided they have the animal well in hand, though it is as well in certain parts of England that the dog should be a non-hunting sort. When once it starts pursuing game, rabbits, sheep, etc., it must either be killed or kept tied up, as the habit can never afterward be eradicated, and it will land its owner in many unpleasant positions, besides involving her in a great deal of expense. Large dogs are easily kept by women in the country, and they make delightful companions in long, solitary walks or rides. Of large dogs, the boarhound is the king, and those to whom his great, loving heart has been once loyally given will know his fidelity and worth. In spite of his colossal size and strength—he is the largest breed of dog there is—he is not heavy, like the Newfoundland or the St. Bernard, but graceful and willowy; his short black coat makes keeping him clean an easy matter, and he is almost uncannily intelligent.

DELIVER US.

[From Frank Leslie's Weekly.]

There is one contributor to the household pages of newspapers who must be suppressed in the interests of humanity. He is a hardy annual and blooms in print at this time of the year. This is, therefore, the best time to destroy the creature who fills columns with lying yarns to the effect that the best and most welcome Christmas gifts for a man may be made at home at trifling expense by any woman. "The daintiest tobacco-jar in the world," writes this person, "can be made by neatly removing the top of a tomato can. Wash off the label. Enamel the outside in that one true tint of baby blue. Cut out a skull-and-crossbones design, trace upon the enamel, and lay it in oil colors. The inside of the can should be enameled in the daintiest tint of cerise." Imagine the feelings of the man who receives such a gift from a woman he had hitherto respected and admired.

And all the while the young woman is eagerly absorbing these suggestions and locking herself mysteriously in her room to manufacture these home-made presents, the man who is to be surprised on Christmas morning is getting along on two meals a day, smoking a pipe because cigars are too expensive, and walking home nights to save nickels toward the purchase of the gift that he knows will be altogether inadequate to express his feelings toward the young woman. Flushed and happy, he calls on Christmas morning and is handed a nail-brush made out of an old toothbrush, the handle of which is hand-painted and tied with pink ribbon.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,
pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c. Try it today.

A THANKFUL HEART.

[Edith M. Thomas, in Harper's Bazar.]

Thou art not rich, thou art not poor,
Thy fortune keeps the middle way;
No ills thy strength cannot endure,
Apportioned to the passing day.
Thou art not young, thou art not old,
Yet, calm, thou seest thy years depart;
And joys are thine—a thousandfold—
Because thou hast the thankful heart.

A thankful heart for life alone—
For beauty in the earth and skies,
(And for such share as thou dost own
By happy gift of seeing eyes)—
For human love's endearing bond
Where staunchly thou dost bear thy part—
For solace here, and hope beyond—
For all, thou hast the thankful heart.

So, to this day of crowning cheer,
By easy course thy steps did tend,
Since with each day of all the year
Some grateful leaven thou didst blend.
No chance thy prize from thee can wrest;
While Life shall last thou shalt not part
With that good gift (of all, the best)
The treasure of a thankful heart.

FANCIES.

When youthful May was to the altar led
By wealthy old December, every friend
Declared that wisely had the maiden wed.
They thought his means had justified her end.
—[Chicago Record.

"Dar is all kinds an' degrees o' success," said Uncle Eben. "Wif some folks it is in amassin' fortunes an' rulin' countries an' wif yuthuhs it's jes' keepin' out o' jail."—[Washington Star.

He—I will try to forget all your harsh, unkind words to me.

She—Oh, I don't want you to forget them, so I'll just tie this bit of pink ribbon around your finger.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Bacon—I understand a member of the Anti-Imperialist League had a bad fainting spell the other day.

Egbert—Indeed?

"Yes, he heard his wife was about to appear in an Empire gown.—[Yonkers Statesman.

She—I can't imagine what I've done with my money. Perhaps I ought to keep a cash account.

He—Perhaps, so; but I think women who keep cash accounts are the ones who spend the most time wondering what they have done with their money.
—[Brooklyn Life.

Reuben—Jest back from Noo York, eh? I reckon thet's a big town, eh?

Hiram—Wal, sir, comparative speakin' 'taint ez big ez Jayville here.

Reuben—Sho! ye don't mean it?

Hiram—Yes, I do. Why, gosh! ye ought ter see how clost together they have ter put the houses ter git 'em all in.—[Philadelphia Press.

"Do you mean to say that you have walked all the way from the town in which you last played?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "I always walk when there is an opportunity. The trouble about the drama of today, sir, is that its exponents put in too many hours over dull, prosaic timetables, when they ought to be meditating on Shakespeare."—[Washington Star.

PERSONALS.

....Robert D. Wrenn, once the tennis champion, and long prominent in the athletic world, has purchased a seat in the Stock Exchange.

....In reply to a despatch from Grand Rapids, inviting him to the United States, Mr. Kruger telegraphed that he has not arrived at any decision with regard to visiting America.

....General John G. Parke, (retired) died in Washington yesterday of a complication of diseases incident to old age. He was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for two years.

....At a secret consistory held yesterday the Pope appointed a number of bishops, including Mgr. Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, who is assigned to the archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa.

....A number of Reading, Penn., capitalists have bought a tract of land near that city, on which they expect to raise silver foxes, opossums, raccoons, jack rabbits, minks, weasels, skunks, wolf dogs, beagle hounds, pointers and setter dogs, and other animals for their fur or skins.

....Miss Mary T. Buel, who died in Litchfield, Conn., last summer, has bequeathed all her lands and buildings at Winsted to the George Junior Republic Association of New York, together with $5,000 cash. The will requests that the association use the real estate as a home for the children under its care.

....The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has directed its committee on legislation to petition the legislature to appropriate money for a statue of the late Senator Davis to be erected within the grounds of the new state capitol. An appropriation will be asked also for another statue or replica to be erected in the rotunda of the national Capitol.

....A man in Paris is about to publish a journal for the seasick, which will have for its main purpose the discovery of a specific for seasickness. All the travelers of the universe are to be invited to write all they know about every symptom, remedy, alleviation or aggravation of seasickness. A prize of $20,000 is to be offered for the discovery of an infallible specific.

A DOLL SHOEMAKER.

Owing to the maternal instinct in the little girl's heart, dolls play almost as important part in modern industry as children themselves. In a large department store not far from Twenty-third street, New York, there is the usual dolls' department, where artistic creations of any and all sorts are displayed. With them are costumes, umbrellas, houses, furniture, and every possible thing required by a young married doll wherewith to start housekeeping. But this is not all. There is a doll shoemaker and a doll chiropodist. The former keeps a supply of footwear which will astonish any adult. Her French boots and English walking shoes, Chinese slippers, Japanese sandals, Turkish and Morocco bootines, Indian moccasins, and knitted foot mittens for winter are marvels of ingenuity and beauty, and are warranted to satisfy the most fastidious doll of the aristocracy.

The chiropodist is a skilled professional. Dolls, especially wax ones, have much trouble with their feet, and more especially their toes. In playing, the latter are apt to be trod upon and converted into flat disks. Small boys, particularly those aged one and a half, have a vicious propensity for biting off a doll's toe and otherwise displaying ancient cannibalistic habits. The chiropodist reforms toes, and where necessary replaces them. China dolls are very difficult patients. Wax dolls like the chiropodist, but china dolls have an invincible antipathy towards him. Nevertheless, the latter will cement broken toes and restore the color to the feet of owners who lead too energetic a life. The chiropodist is a person of great tact, and receives her patients with proper dignity. Nothing is more delightful than to hear a conversation between her and some young lady, aged five, whose dolly's feet are out of order. The scene is a miniature of one in the orthopedic hospital.

"EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY."

Any article of food may be indulged in, if followed by a dose of Chase's Dyspepsia Cure. Immediate relief for indigestion, nausea, heartburn, flatulency and all stomach trouble.

Neglected dyspepsia frequently leads to ulceration, and not infrequently to the most terrible of all diseases—cancer of the stomach. Do not neglect it. Do not suffer. Take Chase's "I-Cure-U" Dyspepsia Cure. A single bottle will convince you of its merits.

CHASE'S Dyspepsia Cure

is the kind that cures by assisting the digestion of the food and at the same time toning and building up the disordered tissue of the stomach, and restoring the impaired digestive organs to their natural condition.

Chase's Dyspepsia Cure will positively and permanently cure any and every case of stomach trouble that is curable.

When you have tried all other remedies for dyspepsia and stomach trouble, and your case is given up by doctors, then take Chase's Dyspepsia Cure. It cures where others fail.

IT NEVER FAILS!

Ask your druggist for Chase's Dyspepsia Cure (a liquid remedy), and take nothing said to be "just as good."

50c. and $1.00 per bottle; for sale by all druggists, or write us.

CHASE MFG. CO., - Newburgh, N. Y.

PROVISIONS.

Extra Fancy

Island Turkeys

AT THE

SEA SIDE MARKET.

COPYRIGHT

HE'S A BIRD;

Lots more like him at Norbury's. Christmas will find us particularly well provided to supply your holiday wants for turkeys, chickens, geese, prime beef—anything in the poultry or meat line you may fancy. Don't mind taking a friendly hint, do you? Well, don't wait until Christmas day to make your purchases, for if you'll remember we did you lots of good Thanksgiving time, and expect to be able to outdo any competitor in the city Christmas week. Special prices to large consumers, wholesale and retail. LEVI NORBURY.
Telephone 125-2. Cor. Thames & Marlboro Sts.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Fresh Killed Game, Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

The Celebrated

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR
Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,
3 Washington Square.
Telephone 240

Gratrix, Trunk and Harness Store, 96 Broadway.

Go to Southwick's
—FOR—
Fishing Tackle
OF EVERY KIND.
Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.
Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.
J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

Torturing Disfiguring Humors

Itching, Burning, and Scaly Eruptions of the Skin and Scalp with loss of Hair

Complete External and Internal Treatment by Cuticura

The Set $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor," free.

CUTICURA PUREST OF BABY SOAPS

Awnings.

All the new style goods, Thoroughly made In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 146-4.

GROCERIES.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

Every piece of candy that we offer to the holiday trade will be sweet, wholesome, well flavored and STRICTLY PURE, which is an important item in these days of pure food laws.

BROKEN CANDY

That is thin and crisp, made from the best and strongest extracts: absolutely pure.

MIXTURES.

We have three of the finest mixtures made by the most reliable candy makers, each mixture containing ' varieties that are above competition, specially adapted for Christmas parties, etc.

DISCOUNT ON QUANTITIES.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,
100 BROADWAY.

For Christmas.

There are many things in the grocery line that are suitable for presents. A barrel of Gold Medal Flour or a basket of groceries would be more appropriate than fancy articles in many cases. Leave the order here and we will see that it is properly delivered.

We have just received for the holiday trade a line of Franco-American soups, etc packed in handsome work-baskets. Each basket contains six cans, (ass'ted), sells for a dollar a basket. Very appropriate for a Christmas gift.

Remember that we are headquarters for Christmas candy, nuts, oranges, etc. Nothing but pure goods sold over our counters.

Our stock will be the largest and our prices the smallest. Remember the place.

The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY,
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
Telephone 325-5.

Turkeys

Sold quickly on Friday and Saturday. We didn't have enough to go round, but we will have a large stock in Wednesday. The price will be all right. We have a few bargains in groceries.

Cook's Flaked Rice, 2 for	$ .25
Shredded Wheat, 2 for	.25
Van Camp's Soups, 3 for	.25
Fancy String Beans, 3 cans	.25
Fancy Peas, 3 cans for	.25
Our Best Oolong Tea, 3 lbs.	1.00
Our Banner Coffee, 5 lbs. for	1.00
Haxall Flour, per bbl.,	5.00
Butter, 5 lbs. for	1.00

—AT—
WASHINGTON MARKET,
465 THAMES STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York,
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone 269-3.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue.

CHAMPION'S LINE.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Christmas Cheer!

New Grenoble Walnuts, 16c.
Chocolate Turinos, 60c.
Chocolate Peppermints, 40c
Gordon & Dilworth Plum Pudding, 1-lb. cans, 25c; 2-lb cans, 40c; 3-lb cans, 57c.
Gordon & Dilworth Mince Meat, qt-glass, 70c; 1-2-gallon-glass pails, $1.25.
Gotham Mince Meat, qt-glass, 60c; 1-2 gallon-glass pails, 85c.
Indian River and Jamaica Oranges.
Malaga Grapes. Sheldon Pears.
Fancy King Apples, New Raisins, Prunes and Figs. Rich's Fruit Cake.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,
213 & 215 THAMES STREET.

Unloading Today, A Car of Fancy Maine BALDWIN APPLES, 80c. per bushel.

—AT—

James A. Eddy's
Cash Grocery and Market
250 THAMES STREET.

BLUEBERRIES.

We have just a few more cases of these berries; 10c. per can, while they last.

Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel, the very finest, 20c. a lb.
Seeded Raisins, in 1 lb. packages, 13c. a lb.; 2 for 25c.
Fancy New Orleans Molasses, 50c. a gal.
Fancy New Cider, 25c. a gal.
Our Tea and Coffee cannot be excelled in the city.
First-class Meats at lowest prices.
Christmas Turkeys will arrive December 19.

J. H. Brierley,
477 Thames Street.
Telephone 26-5.

RUSSET CIDER.

We always did sell good cider, but what we have now is better than we ever had before. It is pure

RUSSET CIDER.

It has the ripe apple flavor.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite City Hall.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 39 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,
48 & 50 Thames Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS,
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 522-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotype will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900.

VOTERS WHO DID NOT VOTE.

The popular vote of almost every state is now officially published, and comparing the total with that of 1896 the astonishing fact is disclosed that there has been practically no increase of the vote in four years. There is no doubt the population has increased; in ten years it has increased 21 per cent against 25 per cent in ten years before 1890. But the voters, who increased in pretty fair ratio with the population up to 1896, have scarcely increased since.

The electoral vote for five Presidential elections has been as follows: In 1884, 9,774,582; 1888, 10,373,551; 1892, 12,056,503; 1896, 13,907,671; 1900, 13,933,941.

The gains in the first and second periods were over a million, and in the third approached two millions and in the fourth dropped to 26,330. It would be difficult to find anything else as serious as this in our political arithmetic. The increased vote in eight years 1884 to 1892 was 23 per cent; in eight years from 1888 to 1896 it was 27 per cent; in eight years from 1892 to 1900 it was only 15.5 per cent, and practically stationary in the last four.

It will be noticed that 1896 showed an exceptionally large gain, as 1900 shows almost no gain at all. We may therefore look in the platforms or candidates of the last two elections for the reasons why the voters increased in such erratic ratios. In 1892 the vote for the two leading candidates was not quite so large as it was in 1888, but a third candidate got over a million votes and a fourth a quarter of a million. The gain in the aggregate was normal, but the Populists drew heavily from the two leading parties. In 1896 there were very large gains for the two leading candidates, though there were five minor candidates in the field. The currency question brought out a very full vote. The sound money men strained every nerve to defeat the silverites; the latter were confident, and even received by the discontented in a period of depression. The aggregate vote was 1,873,098 greater than four years before.

But in 1900 the situation was very much changed. Silverism was less alluring in a period of prosperity; many sound money Democrats declined to vote for Mr. Bryan, but were not quite frightened enough to vote for Mr. McKinley, while a great many Republicans declined to vote for the President because of their opposition to the policy of expansion. The scattering vote was smaller than it was in 1896, and yet the Republican gain was only 122,272 and the Democratic gain was 99,715.

If the vote in 1900 had been 23 per cent greater than in 1892, as it was then 23 per cent greater than in 1884, the total vote would have been 14,802,512, whereas it was 868,571 less than that. These figures represent approximately the number of voters who stayed away from the polls because they did not like the candidates or the policies they represented.

OUR MARK.

Mark Twain is speechmaking at a great rate just now, and under cover of his witty reputation, is saying some sarcastic things that make his hosts squirm and the applause at times a little slow in coming. Mr. Clemens goes in strongly for home reform first of all, and as is the wont of those who have lived long years abroad, the defects of America are what impress him most on his return. For example, he has probably been victimized by cabbies in every foreign city that he has visited, and has taken the petty fraud complacently as a part of foreign life. The discovery that a New York cabby was no better than one in London or Vienna is a shocking surprise, and moves him immediately to the improvement of the home product. His feeling about what he considers a waste of time in reforming China while the police are blackmailing instead of protecting New York citizens finds expression in sharp remarks when dining with prominent New Yorkers.

Mr. Clemens is one of our most genial and lovable of literary men, and despite our knowledge of his tendency to exaggeration when it concerns things either serious or comic, he had a chance of becoming something of a leader. Such remarks, however, as that he is a Boxer as far as America is concerned awaken us to the remembrance that he is to be taken with several grains of the allowance due to genius. The narrow character, the determination that his fellows should believe in all points as he does, and the complete intolerance of the Chinese Boxer toward his countrymen and women of different faith are the chief characteristics of these men that Mr. Clemens approves because they also want to keep foreigners from their land. Of course he overlooks all these traits of the Boxer when he calls himself one in America, and he also means very little of what he would indicate as his opinion about admitting foreigners to our country.

Mr. Clemens as a funny man is a great success. As a sympathetic and pleasant companion, he is unsurpassed. As a man calculated for nice judgment, or to be listened to in any grave matter, he has so far shown himself a failure. His tendency to exaggeration and to rise above reality when humor or pathos requires things to be represented in a different light than really exists appears in his books in such deviations from the truth as moving the dungeon prison in Venice to the other end of the Bridge of Sighs, so as to make that structure more effective in his description. Mr. Howells finds the political prison and the palace both at one end, and not in need of a connection, and says plainly that the famous bridge is a "pathetic swindle," but Mr. Clemens when he discovers that his paragraph is not going to fit the case makes the case fit the paragraph—on paper. In his books of travel there are other grievances of the same kind, if one insists upon remaining unmoved by his delightful humor and looking for grievances, which would be a pity. Only the lesson is to take Mark Twain as he is and to encourage him as a wit, but not as a sage.

FRAUD ON THE FARMER.

The adulterators of foods have been encouraged by the ease with which they work off on the public butter made of fats, and spices made of nut shells, and like frauds. They have now taken up the line of adulterating the mixed feeds designed for the farmer's use. When it comes to giving the faithful cow and horse stones instead of bread, it is time a protest was made. The head of the batch experiment station in Massachusetts is out with a warning against buying mixed feeds of any manufacturer except those that have unblemished reputations. Instead of being of wheat bran with several hundred pounds to the ton of flour middlings, as the genuine mixed feed is, the common stuff on the market, it is announced, is largely made of wheat hulls and ground corn cobs. The farmer is advised that if he wishes to to keep his stock on such a diet he can obtain the materials at a far cheaper rate than the adulterated feed is costing him, and he can put the difference in his own pocket instead of enriching and encouraging the fraudulent manufacturer.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Those who look back on the sturdy men and women of yore, and sniff at the sanitary precautions that are the fashion in these days, and rail at what they consider the too advanced science of healing with its meddlesome surgery, occasionally get a hint that if was the survival of the fittest that the old time knew, and that the tragedies of the family then are mercifully something strange to us now. Some one has discovered in an old burial ground in Massachusetts an epitaph that tells the tale as it was and not as it is made out from the lives of those surviving the harsh conditions of the time. The epitaph reads:

This monument is erected to the memory of 19 children
The offspring of Nathaniel Wales, Jr. Esq. and Mrs Mary
His Wife. 12 of the number lie under the stone. 5 are
Interred in Middletown and two in Norwich, which were
born and died, between the years, 1745
Suffer little children to come unto me.

A RUMPUS.

Women who could not let well enough alone and a man who dared express his convictions when invited met in New York last week when the Woman's League of Political Education discussed the question whether woman's clubs are an aid to intellectual and social development. The only woman who spoke in the negative made the subject refer to both sexes, and she contended that man was deteriorating on account of the growing exclusiveness of women. No clubwoman objected to this, of course, but when a man from classic Cambridge rose to insinuate that no woman prominent in club work ever was notable in other lines, and came out strong with his belief that the philanthropic is the only branch of woman's clubdom that is worth a rap, there was a flutter of protest that was barely prevented from becoming a Marblehead riot, with tar and feather accompaniments. The speaker, seeing his danger, took in sail, and saved himself for a return to Harvard precincts unharmed, by saying that the league to which most of the ladies present belonged was one of the few woman's clubs that had a right to exist, and that did not altogether waste the time devoted to it. This limited compliment was enough to restore peace for the moment, but the next time these advanced women invite a man to discuss their work they will be sure that he is capable of taking them as lightly as they take themselves, and that no hard truths will be in order.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Washington is about ready to make a tardy acknowledgment of the services of "Boss" Shepherd in bringing the city to its present state of grandeur and beauty. It is even proposed in this centennial year to erect a monument to the man who brought the city from a quagmire and turned it into a parkland. So far there has not been a respectable street named for him. Only those remembering Washington as it was 30 years ago can realize the immense improvements made by General Shepherd. The wisdom and foresight of the man is as emphatically impressed upon the city as are those of L'Enfant, who laid it out so long ago on a scale of grandeur that has seemed absurd till of late. Washington has come up to all that those once derided planners expected of it. Governor Shepard still lives to enjoy the appreciation of his work. It looks as if the veneration that has slowly grown up for him in the Washington mind would be shown soon in something imperishable standing in the streets he turned from plains given up to dust or mud into smooth roads running through green lines of parkings that break at intervals into squares that are oases of rich vegetation.

The students of the Northwestern University are trying the West Point system of freezing out those lower class men they deem undesirable as graduates of the institution. Covering a youth with black ink and soft soap and making him run the gauntlet until he faints is one clever idea, and a coating of sticky fly paper has been tried on another student. Twelve to one is the boys' rule for these encounters supposed to be for the correction of cowardliness in the one.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University will accept the presidency of the National Civil Service League. He will be a good man for the place.

THE TOOTHSOME PECAN.

[Chicago Record.]

One of the great sources of wealth to the settlers in the valleys of the Colorado and its tributaries consists of the pecan groves. Roughly estimated, these turn out every year something like 4,000 tons of marketable nuts, which, when brought to shipping points, sell for an average of three cents a pound. The scope of the industry embraces, all told, all the riches land in no less than 15 big counties, and all the settlers thereon, besides considerable imported labor during picking season.

The land that produces the biggest trees and the finest quality of nuts is that along the river bottoms, and these are altogether different from the valleys of northern Texas, for the country is of a mountainous character and all the rock of formations are limestone; such land would produce corn or wheat or tobacco as good and in as great crops as any of the fine valley lands of Kentucky. Owing to the demand for nuts, however, the owners have never felt that clearing would pay them, and the groves are generally as they were when the settlements began—30 years ago.

that the crops mentioned would be difficult to market because of the lack of shipping facilities that the pecan is looked upon as the natural product of the country, but simply because an acre of good trees will net the owner from $3 to $5 every year—a sum greater than he could hope to realize from any crop for the first three or four years after clearing.

A full day's work means the "thrashing" of from 10 to 100 trees, according to their size and the condition of the nuts, and this in turn means the gathering of from 500 to 2,000 pounds of nuts and hulls. The season for picking, however, ends in a month, and when it is over the trees should be in as good condition as they were when it began.

As soon as the nuts have all been hauled into the ranch house they are strung out in long ridges so that they may ripen more thoroughly and get perfectly dry. When these ends are accomplished, usually in four or five days, they are carefully sorted over to grade them and remove all dirt and wormy nuts. The best ones are carefully boxed up and put into shallow caves or any other dry place and are kept there until the rush of common qualities has quit going to market. The commoner grades, the small nuts, are hauled off to a burnishing machine or mill as soon as they have been sorted.

The burnisher is a device that has come into use only in the last few years, and it has now come to be looked upon by pecan growers as one of the greatest helps in the business. It is constructed like a peanut roaster, only on a much larger scale and without any heating apparatus. The hollow cylinders are usually about five feet in diameter and 15 feet in length. The inner side of the planks is studded with long, smoothly notched teeth. About 1,000 pounds of nuts are put into the cylinder for "a charge;" it is then revolved at a high speed for a few minutes. When the nuts are taken out they are polished and This acquired quality is permanent, so that it is really of great advantage to the grower, and for that matter to every other man who handles them. Last year there was only one burnisher in the country, and it was at Kerrville, but this season the growers in the Llano and Guadeloupe sections have been clubbing together, and putting them in on their own account. From now on the nuts will come to the shipping points in as good shape as they can be gotten.

Hauling the nuts to market is one of the heavy expenses of the business. Generally speaking, the best groves are well up toward the upper ends of the Llano and Guadloup valleys, 60 miles from Kerrville. One thousand pounds of nuts make a good load, and three days is good time for the trip; in any other country this expense would eat up the whole value of the load, but in Texas it is trifling. Horses are cheap and Mexican labor still cheaper, and, inasmuch as the grower has to come to Kerrville anyhow for his year's supplies, he actually counts that it costs him nothing to get his product to market. By the time the wages are paid out, however, the cost is really about a quarter of a cent a pound.

As noted, the average price is three cents a pound. Out of that the expense of gathering and hauling takes two cents, leaving one cent a pound to the owner of the grove. It is difficult to say exactly what an acre of trees will produce, but it is a rare thing that it falls under 300 pounds. There are of course some trees which will bear that much every year, but where they do there are not many of them on an acre of ground.

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY OF A DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

The Army and Navy Journal tells this story about the late Dr. Lewis A. Sayre of this city: "When a young medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York one of the operating physicians was about to cut off an Irishman's leg, but before beginning the operation gave a long talk to the students on amputation. The Irishman lay on the operating table in full possession of his faculties, and as he listened to the discourse he grew whiter and whiter. Finally he jumped from the operating table crying, 'Get me me breeches, be gob, I'll die with me leg on!' And with that he was out of the room. Dr. Sayre found him several days later with his knee badly swollen. The young doctor promptly cut open the knee, but saved the leg. One day he had no lint to bind the wound, so he used the tow stuffing sticking out of an old horsehair sofa. When he called again he found the wound so much improved that he reasoned that tow, dipped in Peruvian balsam, would not only disinfect a wound but would keep it free from pus. This was the foundation of one of the most satisfactory successes he ever had in surgery. It was the means of introducing into the army the use of tarred hemp, or oakum, as a dressing for wounds."

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

Plague epidemics around the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth were frequent. One in Syria and Egypt during this year affected the French and afterwards the English army. A few months later plague appeared in Bagdad and at the same time at Constantinople and Armenia. These outbreaks, however, while severe, were not nearly so disastrous as the one in Little Russia, 30 years previous, when 60,000 persons, nearly one fourth of the population, were carried off.

St. Louis and the adjacent districts had a population of not over 3,000. There were fewer than 200 houses in the embryo city, which consisted mainly of two streets parallel to the river.

Quiet growth and development marked this period for Methodism, the influence of one superior mind, Dr. Jabez Bunting, prevailing with increasing sway. John Wesley, the founder of the doctrine, had been dead nine years.

The almost forgotten art of painting on glass was revived by Alexander Brongniart, a distinguished French mineralogist, who at this time became a director of the Sevres porcelain factory.

Giacomo Meyerbeer, a musical prodigy, was pronounced the best pianist in Berlin, though only nine years of age. Two years before he had played Mozart's concerto in D minor in public.

The musical power of the guitar was greatly increased by the addition of a sixth string to the five formerly in use, an improvement due to a German instrument-maker named Otto.

Among the births of the year of persons who were accorded places on the ladder of fame during the nineteenth century were:

James Harlan, American lawyer and statesman.

William Selby Harney, American general.

Karl August Hase, German theologian.

Caroline L. Hentz, American authoress.

Constantine Hering, German physician and author in America.

Levi Heywood, American inventor.

John Hogan, Irish sculptor.

Samuel Hood, Irish author and lawyer in America.

James Irwin, American manufacturer.

Francis Jenne, D. D., English prelate and reformer.

Maria Jane Jewsbury (Mrs. Fletcher), English writer.

George James, American educator and author.

John Kennaday, American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and orator.

Sir Edward Kenny, Irish statesman in Canada.

Samuel Kettill, American editor, author and linguist.

William Kirkland, American educator, editor and author.

Christian Lassen, Norwegian Orientalist.

William Beach Lawrence, American jurist.

Luther Lee, American clergyman and editor.

James Lenox, American philanthropist.

Francis Lieber, American publisher, born in Prussia.

James B. Lindsay, Scottish linguist.

Richard Adams Locke, American journalist.

Stephen Trigg Logan, American jurist.

Marguerite St. Leon Loud, American poetess.

George C. R. Lucas, third earl and British general.

George W. Lucas, American musician and educator.

Lucius Lyon, American statesman.

Matthew Hall McAllister, American jurist and writer.

Lord Thomas B. Macaulay, English historian.

Samuel McClellan, American physician and educator.

Joseph J. McDowell, American statesman.

William H. McGuffey, American clergyman and educator.

William Wister McKean, American naval officer.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH WINE.

[Charles Frederick Holder, in Scientific American.]

California has for four or five years been visited by a short rain supply, which has caused no little annoyance, trouble and expense to almost every industry in the southern part of the state, though certain regions have had their normal rainfall. In some localities water has almost entirely given out, and small ranchers have deserted their places and driven their stock to more favored sections. One of the most serious results of the lack of rain has been the forest fires which in the past few years have raged with unprecedented violence and devastated hundreds of square miles of forest, which will not reproduce themselves in a century.

In many parts of California these fires have occurred owing to the dry conditions which have prevailed. Perhaps the most remarkable fire occurred near the town of Wrights, in the Santa Cruz mountains, south of San Francisco. Here the fire was started, as in many other instances, by an irresponsible rancher who was burning brush. The wind sprang up suddenly, swept the flames into the forest, and in a very short time a fierce wall of flame was rushing up the west slopes of the Coast range, carrying destruction before it. The mountains here were covered with a fine growth of old oaks, manzanita and madrones—landmarks in the country—which fell like straw before the destroyer. The wall of flame swept to the summit and descended into the cañons, following these rivers of verdure in and out, rushing on in an ever-increasing volume.

In the pathway of the fire was the ranch and Mare Vista winery of E. E. Meyer, one of the largest wine-making establishments and vineyards in Santa Clara county. To protect it and the homes in the vicinity, the people of the surrounding country assembled en masse, organized themselves into an efficient body of fire fighters and began a campaign in which striking acts of valor were performed. It was impossible to stay the flames, and as they went rushing down the canon toward the winery, destruction of the valuable property seemed inevitable, and the result demonstrated the necessity of having in this and other states men who will make a study of fighting fire as a science. Trees in advance were cut down; ditches of earth dug, and every expedient known to fire fighting of today was tried; but so fierce were the flames that they seemed to leap hundreds of feet into the air, bounding in lurid sheets over the breaks, and in an incredibly short time swept down to the winery. Under ordinary circumstances it would have seemed impossible to save the building, but the band of workers rallied under the intelligent lead of the Meyers, and men were posted on the roof who poured streams of water upon every portion. Young Mr. Meyer was held by ropes from a window while he used the hose upon the flames which were licking up the timbers at the base of the building, the heat being so intense that a stream had to be played upon his body.

It was believed that the winery could be saved, when, without warning, the water gave out. Some large trees, which were dropping in every direction, had fallen upon the supply pipes, crushing them in and clogging the reservoir. This was an unexpected catastrophe, but the resources of the fire fighters were by no means exhausted, though a desperate expedient was resorted to. The owner of the winery gave the order to attach the hose to the great vats of Zinfandel wine which were stored in the cellar and man the wine pumps. This was promptly done. Wine had been used in this way before, but the owner was not aware, in all probability, of the precedent. In a few moments valuable wine was being pumped upon the flames with remarkable effect. In the words of a witness, "it acted like some chemical prepared for the purpose." Wherever it struck, the flame was smothered at once, peculiar clouds of smoke rising, telling that the chemical combination was a success; so successful, indeed, so apparent, that the exhausted men, who had been working for hours, and whose clothing and hair were charred, raised a cheer and began the fight with renewed vigor.

In a letter to the writer, Mr. Meyer says: "My cellar is surrounded by large pine trees, and these were burning furiously, throwing the flames toward the building which caught fire in several places. The wine I found to be a far better extinguisher than water. The wine I used was young, hardly through fermentation. It contained about one per cent of sugar, and was still quite warm. I had two pumps going, each throwing a one-inch stream."

Four thousand gallons of this wine were thrown upon the flames in this way before the building was safe, probably one of the most remarkable and successful methods of fighting fire known. The method was somewhat expensive, as the wine retailed at 50 cents per quart when bottled, and $8,000 in wine was used, yet it saved buildings and machinery worth many thousand dollars and demonstrated that a winery has a protective against fire in its vats if the owner has the courage and temerity to use it.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Public Hearing
Relative to
Easton's Beach.

The Special Committee of the City Council, on the petition of the Easton's Beach Company, will give a public hearing in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday, December 20, 1900 at 8 o'clock P. M., to all persons interested in the leasing of Easton's Beach, and cordially invite the public to be present.
By order of the Committee.
HERBERT BLISS, Chairman.

FOR SALE.

Organ for Sale Very Cheap.
Wheeler & Wilcox; 11 stops, in perfect order. Used very little. Will make discount for cash. Can be seen at 163 Spring street, corner Mill.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Fine House of 13 Rooms
In excellent order. All improvements. 351 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.
Moderate price.
William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.
A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.
Price $10,000,
A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

GOOD DRY
STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES,
FLUDDER BROTHERS,
13 BEACH STREET.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Martha Schreier has this day made a general assignment of all her property (not exempt from attachment) including the business carried on by her at No. 143 Thames street, to the undersigned, for the equal benefit of all her creditors (except as in the deed of Assignment set forth). All persons indebted to said Martha Schreier should forthwith make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against her should present their claims to the undersigned within three months from the date hereof.
HENRY HESS, Assignee.
Newport, December 3, 1900.

For Sale.
LARGE TRACT OF LAND,
Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.
APPLY TO
R. C. Derby, 41 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; probably rain or snow in Vermont and western Massachusetts; variable winds becoming fresh southerly.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Partly cloudy to cloudy, probably without precipitation, tonight and Wednesday; warmer; southerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Fair weather has prevailed in all sections of the country during the past 24 hours except at a few scattered stations, where there has been local cloudiness, with very light rains or snow flurries. Today clear skies prevail, except in parts of the lake region and western Gulf states. The area of low pressure which was in the Northwest yesterday morning has moved eastward to the upper lake region, filled up and diminished in energy, giving little promise of causing appreciable cloudiness or precipitation. In all other sections the barometers are above normal. The temperature continued low through the night in New England, ranging near zero, except on the immediate coast and in southern parts. The lowest reported at the official stations was 16 below zero at Northfield, Vt. At 8 a. m. it was 14 at Eastport, Portland 10, Northfield, Vt., 14 below, Albany 2 above zero. Boston 20, New York 20, Washington 32, St. Louis 40, Chicago 36, San Francisco 52.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	20	38	40
Barometer,	30.17	30.15	30.10
Wind,	N	W	S W
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Sun rises	7 h 03 m
Sun sets	16 h 14 m
Moon rises	4 h 51 m
Length of day	9 h 05 m
Day's decrease	0 h 12 m
High water	4 h 44 m; 17 h 33 m

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Sun rises	7 h 03 m
Sun sets	16 h 14 m
Moon rises	5 h 50 m
Length of day	9 h 04 m
Day's decrease	0 h 13 m
High water	5 h 24 m; 17 h 54 m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Sun rises	7 h 03 m
Sun sets	16 h 14 m
Moon rise	6 h 47 m
Length of day	9 h 04 m
Day's decrease	0 h 13 m
High water	6 h 05 m; 18 h 37 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Sun rises	7 h 04 m
Sun sets	16 h 15 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	9 h 04 m
Day's increase	— h — m
High water	6 h 47 m; 19 h 19 m

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, December 21, 19 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 46 m, W.
Full Moon, January 4, 19 h 14 m, E.
Last Quarter, January 12, 18 h 58 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Boy; 7th page.
Boarding House; 7th page.
For Sale—Organ; 4th page.
Wanted—Sexton; 7th page.
Hass's Flower Store; 4th page.
Found—Pocketbook; 7th page.
Bee Hive—Furs, etc.; 5th page.
Springfield Republican; 2d page.
J. H. Brierley—Blueberries; 25 page.
C. F. Frisch—For Christmas; 4th page.
Island Savings Bank—Dividend; 4th page.
Boston Grocery—For Christmas; 2d page.
Kazanjian & Co.—Holiday Gifts; 1st page.
James A. Eddy—Baldwin Apples; 3d page.
H. L. DeBlois—Christmas Greens; 8th page.
Wanted—Place for Colored Woman; 7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Holiday Furniture; 1st page.
Wanted—Situation as Chambermaid; 7th page.
G. G & A. H. Popple—Skates Sharpened; 2d p.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Smoking Jackets, etc.; 1st p.
Calvert School Hall—Cantata and Sale; 5th p.
Wanted—Situation by Colored Woman; 7th page.

FOR SALE,
Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.
To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working man to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.
Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
197 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate for Sale.
An estate on Prospect Hill street, consisting of large dwelling and about 4,000 sq. ft. of land. Central location. Reasonable terms. Particulars of
HENRY BULL, JR.
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames street.

Be Sure and Make a Call
—IN—
Hass's Flower Store.
You will find many useful Christmas and New Year's presents.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate.
Office - - - Perry Wharf,
Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Double Tenement Property For Sale.
On Howard street; an excellent double-tenement house; bath and modern improvements in each part. Income $300 yearly. Price $3,000.
Cottage off Rhode Island Avenue For Sale.
An attractive cottage residence, with all modern conveniences in first-class condition. Price $3,000.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

BLAKELY—December 16, 1900, Joseph J. Blakely.
KERRIGAN—In Fall River, 15th inst., Mary, widow of James Kerrigan, late of Taunton.
RUSHTON—In Fall River, 16th inst., Richard Rushton, aged 58 years.
PECKHAM—In Westport Point, 15th inst., Sarah A., widow of Peleg Peckham, aged 78 years.
BURKE—In Fall River, 15th inst., John Burke, aged 46 years.
BLISS—In Fall River, 16th inst., Eliza, widow of Hiram Bliss, aged 83 years.
HOUGH—In Fall River, 16th inst., Sarah, daughter of Sarah and the late Patrick Hough, aged 21 years.
FRAITS—In New Bedford, 15th inst., Mary E., wife of E. Warren Fraits of Little Compton, R. I., in her 38th year.
CUNDALL—In New Bedford, 16th inst., Dr. Charles C. Cundall, in his 67th year.
FAIRBROTHER—In Providence, 17th inst., Amelia D., wife of F. A. Fairbrother, in her 75th year.
SMITH—In Providence, 17th inst., Ezra D. Smith, in his 79th year.
FOWLER—In Apponaug, 16th inst., Ellen Fowler, in her 80th year.
BOWEN—In Cowesett, 17th inst., Sarah W., widow of Edwin E. Bowen, in her 67th year.
DAXTER—In Arcific, 16th inst., Daniel C. Baxter, in his 77th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 222 & 224 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming. 616 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Rich, warm healthy blood is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus coughs, colds and pneumonia are prevented. Take it now.

Church Street Property.
I HAVE AN EXCELLENT PIECE OF PROPERTY, WITH HOUSE OF TWO TENEMENTS, IN ALL 14 ROOMS; BATH, CLOSET AND BOWL TO EACH FLAT, AND IS HEATED BY STEAM. A VERY SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, IN EXCELLENT LOCATION, WHICH I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE OWNER TO SELL; FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
94 BROADWAY.
Telephone 350.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.
29 Touro Street.
Permanent and Transient Board.
Catering a Specialty.
Special lunch for those who don't go home.
Private dining room for ladies.
Lot of fresh little neck clams from Block Island Today.
J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,
20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.
General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. O. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 165 Spring street. Telephone 875-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

For Christmas.
We have a large assortment of pure, fresh
CANDIES
At 10c. per lb. and upwards.
These goods are made on the premises, of nothing but the best the market affords.
It will pay you to call before purchasing elsewhere.
We have also a large variety of
Fancy Boxes, Baskets. Cornucopias and Tree Ornaments.
Special prices are made for Sunday school and Christmas tree entertainments.
Cakes, fancy and plain, for the Holidays.
Ice Cream and Ices at our former prices.
CHAS. F. FRASCH,
Established 1865. 170 Thames Street.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.
Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, costs $1 to $10 per running rod, according to number of rod, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome
WROUGHT IRON FENCING,
That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.
Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bond Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals; Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a specialty. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address
PEDCY T. BAILEY, So. Portsmouth, R. I.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street,
ROOM 16.

STREET RAILWAY DECLINES.

Will Not Run Its Tracks Down Washington Square.

Alderman Shepley, chairman of the City Council highway committee, this morning telephoned to the office of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company in Fall River, asking if the company proposed to take action regarding the extension of its rails on Broadway and Washington square, and was informed that the company did not propose to avail itself of the permission granted by the City Council. This decision is to be regretted as there was a quite general desire that the terminus of the Island road should be made on Washington square and that the cars of the road should be allowed to take passengers between the terminus and the One Mile Corner.

This declination to accept the city's terms is not likely to be to the advantage of the railroad when it makes other applications to the City Council. There is quite a general feeling that the Island cars are running express on the Newport tracks without permission or authority, and there is a demand that the road be made to comply with the terms of agreement between the city and the Newport Street Railway Company, which has been absorbed by the Newport & Fall River road. The latter has no privileges which the old road did not have, and if requested to do so by the City Council must run its cars on the Newport tracks to accommodate Newport traffic.

DEATH OF JOSEPH J. BLAKELEY.

Mr. Joseph J. Blakeley died this morning, after a long illness. He was born in Ireland, near Dublin, about 57 years ago, and received there a good education. Coming to this country about 1872, he was for a short time engaged in a furnishing store in Boston and then came to Newport, where for a short time he was in the enamel sign business with his brother. His next venture was in partnership with John S. Engs in the manufacture of fuses, a business in which he was very successfully engaged for a number of years.

After the works were moved away he went to the Torpedo Station, where he was engaged for some years under Professor Munroe in the manufacture and development of the navy smokeless powder. It was while at work there that he contracted the disease from which he died, the acids affecting him. He next became associated with Robert Frame in the Holly Metal Company, and when the Newport Foundry & Machine Company was formed he became a partner and remained in the firm until failing health compelled him to give up all business, last September. Since then he had gradually failed, but at the end his death came much more suddenly than had been expected.

Mr. Blakeley was one of those men whom it is a pleasure to meet. Always gentlemanly and courteous in his conduct, his society was much sought after as long as his health remained. He was a good musician, a fine tenor singer and was always interested in the success of musical ventures in this city, singing in concerts, in quartets, and doing all he could to increase the musical taste of the citizens. He was a cultivated man and took an interest in affairs generally. He had been in failing health for the past six years. He was married to Miss May Dyer of this city, who survives him.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Schooner George and Albert has arrived with a load of coal for the ferry company.

The new bridge for the ferry slip has arrived, and is a big one, being 55 feet in length, and is substantially built. The spiles on the south side of the slip have been pulled up and have been piled up on the beach. The work on the anchorage for the float is well along, the anchorage having been carried several feet south, in order to straighten out the slip. For the past few nights the Beaver Tail has been laid up at Newport, as in rough weather it is not prudent to lay the boat up in the temporary slip at Knowles's wharf.

The condition of Mrs. John Osbrey, who is ill in Providence, is reported to be improving.

The sea wall at Mr. Charles Mauran's place is nearly completed. The wall is about 250 feet in length.

Last night a number of young people enjoyed a straw ride and skating party at Freebody pond.

Conanicut Grange, No. 21, P. of H., will hold its annual election of officers Thursday evening. A pleasing program has been prepared and refreshments will

Much to the annoyance of residents in the north end of the island animals are turned out in the road for pasture. Horses and cows both roam the highways at will, and occasionally break into fields, destroying vegetables, etc. The owners of property on which these depredations are made are obliged to leave work, and drove out the cattle. Of course the proper thing to do with these animals is to put them in the pound, but the people do not care to take harsh measures. The authorities would earn the gratitude of the residents of this part of the island if they would put an end to this use of the highways as pasture land.

Funeral of Charles C. Beaman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Funeral services for the late Charles C. Beaman were held today in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Parks, the rector, officiating. The interment will take place at Winsor, Vt., tomorrow.

TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE CANAL.

Colombia Will Reserve Sovereignty and Guarantee Free Transit.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 18, via Galveston—Advices from Bogota say a minister of Colombia will shortly proceed to Washington, there to enter into negotiations for opening the canal in course of construction through the isthmus of Panama, Colombia reserving national sovereignty and guaranteeing free transit to the nations of the world.

PROVISIONS ALL SPOILED.

Gloucester Fishermen Supplied with Food and Will Stick to Their Boat.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Dec. 18.—Allan line steamer Corean, Captain Stewart, which sailed from Philadelphia December 12 for this port and Glasgow, and which arrived here last night, reports that while off Sable island Saturday she sighted Gloucester, Mass., fisherman Anglo-Saxon, with a crew of 14 men, flying a signal of distress. She had been dismasted in Wednesday's hurricane, and had lost spars, sails, rigging, deck gear, water casks and everything movable.

The Anglo-Saxon was on her beam ends for six hours, and every particle of provision on board of her was spoiled. The crew had been without food or shelter for 40 hours when sighted by the steamer. The Corean supplied stores sufficient to last for 10 days and the requisites necessary to enable the Anglo-Saxon to rig up a jury mast and make for some port on the Atlantic seaboard, her crew having decided to stick to their ship.

The Anglo-Saxon is of 164 tons gross, and was built in 1899 at Essex, Mass.

STANDARDIZING THE BAILEY SCREWS.

The naval board found it impossible to complete the standardizing of torpedo boat Bailey's screws this morning, though an early start was made. At the high speed at which the boat was run it was impossible to turn her short, and a detour of six or seven miles on each turn had to be made to strike the measured mile again. This meant the consumption of much time.

The speed over the course varied from 30 knots an hour down to 26 and from an elaborate table, which will be prepared from data thus obtained, it is possible on the continuous run to determine just what speed the boat is making when the revolutions of the engines are known, be it above or below the 30-knot limit. The speeds run for standardization are set by the board.

The owners were desirous of showing the boat's stop speed, but the board did not require it for their data at this time.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Assemblyman John H. Crosby has returned from Washington.

—Mrs. E. G. Littlefield went to Washington, R. I. this afternoon.

—Miss Delia Rees will speak at The Beacon this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a dinner at Sherry's, New York, January 2.

—Mr. W. H. Bateman of Allen's Harbor, near Providence, formerly of this city, is in town.

—The St. Andrew's Society is making arrangements to hold its annual ball January 25 in Masonic hall.

—Mr. Worthington Whitehouse is to lead the cotillon at the dinner to be given by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting in New York Friday night.

—There was a meeting this morning of the Newport Compressed Brick Company to consider the matter of a site. No action was taken.

—Mrs. William H. Coffin will leave tomorrow for West Yarmouth, where she will be guest of her sister, Mrs. Isaiah Baker, for two months.

—G. F. Sleep and C. H. Robinson of Boston, H. M. Knowles and F. H. Newcomb of the life saving bureau, and John Wigger and John R. Caswell of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral Selfridge, gave a pretty tea in Washington, last week, when she was assisted by Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. George L. Andrews, Mrs. Lloyd Chanler, Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Bradford and Miss Hitchcock.

—Today Superintendent H. M. Knowles and Lieutenant F. H. Newcomb, revenue marine, assistant inspector of the life saving service, inspected the station at Price's neck, and as usual found that Captain Kenyon and his crew had everything ship-shape and in good working order.

—Some of the ice cream makers and others are cutting good ice, but the companies have not yet begun to cut, for the ice near their houses on both Green End and Lily ponds was today only about four inches thick, while five inches is the limit for cutting. The ice is making, however, every night.

—The following program will be rendered at the Sunday school entertainment at Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, tomorrow evening: Piano solo, Miss Victoria King; solo and chorus, "Palms," Miss Josephine Jennings; chorus, "Christmas Bells," by the school; recitation, "The Village Choir," Miss Marguerite Johnson; solo and chorus, "Message of the Angels," Miss Blanche King; reading, selected, Miss Josephine Jennings; violin solo, Mr. Louis Ayler; chorus, "Christmas Tidings," school.

CONSOLIDATED HAS NO PLAN.

Has Taken No Action in View of the Washington Bridge Decision.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 18.—The opposition to the running of the big cars of the Consolidated road over Washington bridge and through the crowded city streets has reached an interesting stage from the action last night of the common council forbidding their use on the bridge and within the city limits. From the first the greatest fear has been regarding their use on the bridge, but this was allayed about two weeks ago by statements of engineers that the bridge was absolutely safe and that the public need have no anxiety. Now that fear has been renewed by the report of the city engineer, showing that the bridge is not strong enough to carry these cars without too small a margin of safety. The action of the common council is therefore generally commended and it is believed that there is no doubt that the board of aldermen will concur with the council in the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the use of the big cars.

In view of these conditions great interest is felt in the future policy of the Consolidated road in regard to the operation of its Bristol branch. Today officials of the road stated that no consideration has yet been given to a plan for maintaining service on that branch. They said the extra weight was in the motors and trucks, and that it could not be reduced without imperilling the safety of passengers. They stated that one method of solving the difficulty would be to leave the passengers at East Providence, but no decision has yet been made. This would mean a change of cars at that point to the smaller cars of the Union Railroad Company, which would make about as much inconvenience as the old plan of changing steam to electric cars at India point, though it may be the best way out of the difficulty.

AS THE GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

First Light Infantry Aspiring to Assume That Duty.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 18.—The First Light Infantry regiment of this city is aspiring to the position so long held by the Newport Artillery as the governor's body guard, and proposes to take the Newport company's place as escort to that official. As there will be no inauguration of governor until January, 1902, the regiment hopes to begin its escort duty at the opening of the General Assembly on the first day of January next. Last night Company E of the regiment voted to offer its services as escort to the governor to the new state house on that day. It is probable that the whole regiment will co-operate, but if not Company E will make the offer alone and it is intended that this shall be an annual event. Company E also proposes to go to Buffalo when the governor goes at the opening of the Pan-American exposition in May, and the entire regiment may make the trip, and either the regiment or Company E alone will offer the governor an escort on that occasion.

WILKESBARRE PIER BURNED.

Two Thousand Tons of Soft Coal Destroyed at East Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 18.—The Wilkesbarre pier at East Providence, the property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was burned this morning. The fire was discovered about 5:30 o'clock by the night watchman, John Shea, who after vainly trying to sound an alarm from the company's private box and finding it out of order telephoned to Superintendent of the Pier Anthony, who sounded the alarm for the East Providence fire department and telephoned to Providence for assistance. Two engines and a hose company responded from this city.

The fire spread rapidly, and before a checking force of water could be brought to play upon it the whole 56 pockets were burning. There were about 2,060 tons of soft coal in the pier. Three barges and two schooners which lay alongside the pier were towed to safety without damage. Included in the equipment of the pier were an elevator and four engines, all of which were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been put into the pier with some soft coal which was unloaded last night from barge Felix from Philadelphia. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

TILLMAN'S RESOLUTION.

Executive Business and to be Considered in Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—No business of general importance was transacted by the Senate today in open session. Prior to the secret session only routine matters were brought before the body, if a resolution introduced by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina be excepted. At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Tillman sent to the desk and had read the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the President be and is hereby requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with public interest, to furnish the Senate all information and copies of all correspondence between this government and the government of Colombia, showing what steps if any have been taken by this government to secure a treaty between the two governments, or a modification by Colombia of existing treaties or concessions, with the view of securing to the United States the right to construct a canal over the territory of Colombia between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts remarked: "That is executive business. I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business."

Mr. Tillman: "Aren't you going to allow this resolution to go through?"

Mr. Lodge—"Certainly, in executive session."

The Senate then, at 12:39, went into executive session to resume consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

FOUND—A Handsome Smoking Jacket, marked $6.85; evidently bought at the Model Clothing Co.'s Store.

ISLANDS NOT INCLUDED.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

United States which is not a part of the United States and to which the constitution of the United States does not apply unless it be expressly made to apply thereto, as in the case of slavery."

Mr. Griggs then went at length into the claim that the constitutional clause which provides that "duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" prohibits imposition of duties in the cases before the court. "That clause," he said, "does not apply to nor govern these cases, because the term 'United States,' as there used, means only the territory comprised within the several states of the Union, and was intended only for their benefit and protection, and not for the benefit or protection of outside territory belonging to the nation; in the latter sense duties on imports from these islands are uniform throughout the United States, because they are uniformly imposed at every port in the United States, so that there is no preference given to the ports of one state over those of another, nor is any inequality between the several states created."

He gave three definitions to the term United States, as follows:

"The corporate name of the nation or governmental entity, the same as was provided in the articles of confederation, which declared 'the style of this confederacy shall be the United States of America.' The states united—referring to the several states composing the Union. In this sense, of course, it excludes territories.

"The international sense, designating the extent of our domain as a sovereign nation. In this sense it excludes all territory under our dominion wherein no other nation has sovereignty even such as may be under our control by temporary conquest, as Tampico, Mexico, during the Mexican war (Fleming vs. Page); while in a domestic sense it includes geographically the states of the Union and such territory as the President and Senate have by treaties expressly annexed to and made part of the United States, as such as Congress and the President, by act or resolution, have expressly annexed to and made part of the United States, as the Hawaiian islands."

The Attorney General argued for a sharp delineation between the rights of the people of the states and those of our immediate territories, saying that all the authority of the United States is derived from the people of the states, and not from those of territories; that the people of the territories cannot share or contribute to that authority, as they are deprived of the right to elect officials, etc. The purpose of the constitutional provision for uniformity was that of insuring equally fair treatment to all the states by Congress, and it was known to have been one of the guaranties held out to the states to accept the constitution. It was not a personal, but a local guaranty, operating not as a privilege to individuals but to states considered as organized constituents of the Union. Hence, he argued, reasons for applying it to territories are wanting.

The last feature of the argument was a contention that the constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory, and in this connection the Attorney General sought to refute the doctrine as laid down by Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, that the United States could not acquire territory for any other purpose than to convert it into states of the Union. "The doctrine of the ex proprio vigore extension of the constitution was never heard of," he said, "until it was invented and advocated by Calhoun as a means of fastening slavery upon California and New Mexico beyond the powers of Congress to disturb or abolish it. It was in conflict with all previous views of statesmen of all parties, and opposed to the compact in the ordinance of 1787, as well as to the act of Congress known as the Missouri compromise."

The doctrine announced in the Dred Scott decision was, said Mr. Griggs, not original with Chief Justice Taney, but was originated by John C. Calhoun and pronounced by him during the discussion of the Wilmot proviso of 1847. This doctrine had been tacitly ignored and repudiated in later opinions and in Congressional action, to say nothing of the effect upon it of the result of the civil war. Indeed, said the Attorney General, in the language of Professor Pomeroy, the Dred Scott decision had become "a byword and a hissing."

In conclusion, Mr. Griggs submitted that the judgments in the lower courts in both cases violate no constitutional or other right and therefore should be affirmed.

South Dakota Town Burned Out.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 18.—Fire at Elk Point, S. D., today destroyed the entire business portion of the town, involving a loss estimated at $150,000.

Building Stone

FOR SALE.

Inquire at Brookfield Farm, or of Edward A. Brown, Thames Street.

Low Prices in HOLIDAY GOODS

Sleds,	$ .25
Rocking Horses,	.60
Doll Carriages,	.25
Children's Desks,	.75
Folding Tables,	.98
Lap Boards,	.50
Velocipedes,	1.98
Boys' Wagons,	1.00
Morris Chairs,	.98
Roll Top Desks,	1.25

Walsh Bros.

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooneys', 251 Thames St.

Just Received, for the Christmas Trade,

An entirely new and novel line of

Sachets and Extracts

Of our own manufacture. Also a full assortment of

Toilet Water, including the famous and original No. 6 Cologne,

Which is the acknowledged standard Toilet Water of America.

A full supply of French Perfumes and Soaps always in stock.

Fancy and Toilet Articles a specialty.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 THAMES STREET., COR CHURCH STREET.

Christmas Goods

—AT—

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

UNTIL XMAS

$5.00

Will buy

GUARANTEED.

Solid Gold-Rimmed Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

$4.50 and $4.00

Will buy

Solid Gold Rimless Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Your eyes will be scientifically examined and glasses accurately fitted.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Mueller,

Scientific Optician

.06 Bellevue Ave

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 19.

TRACY JORDAN'S MINSTRELS.

Original Entertainment by Original People.

EVERY LINE CLEAN AND WHOLESOME.

Prices: 50c., 35c. and 15c. Box seats, 75c.

Pure Water,

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 160 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 174 Thames street

Baby's First Step.

What an important event in babyland life. All eyes are fixed upon the little feet, and all hands outstretched to save the little toddler from a fall.

But what I was about to say—just as soon as this is a fixed fact, and the baby commences to walk out, ten to one if they don't ask mama to go to Landers's store.

Quite natural, however. Landers likely furnished both papa and mamma with their toys. But speaking of baby furnishings, that's our "stronghold." We carry everything for babyland the year round. Must keep time with all the new comers, don't you know.

RAG DOLLS.

Life-size Dolls, 2 1-2 feet.

Baby clothes will fit dolly (to be stuffed with cotton). Golden hair, kid-color body, red stockings, black boots.

Large size, 47c.; medium, 25c.

In RUBBER---Dolls, Rattles, Rings, Balls, Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cows, Rabbits.

Ivory and Bone Rattles and Rings.

Linen Books, all sizes and prices.

A B C Blocks, large Picture Blocks.

Music Boxes and Musical Rattles.

Cloth Dolls, all sizes; clothes to take off.

Worsted Dolls, Rattles and Bells.

2-Wheel Carts, red, for 10c. and 15c.

Doll Carriages from 25c.

Go-Carts from 39c.

Boys' Round Spring Iron Clippers for 25c.

Girls' Sleighs from 25c.

Chair Rockers, two horses, 55c

Hobby Horses from 25c.

Donkeys, Horses, Cows, Goats, Rabbits, Monkeys, Lions, Elephants, Tigers, Sheep, Cats.

Landers & Son,

The Leaders in Holiday Goods, 167 Thames Street.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

TOWN HALL.

Middletown, Dec. 19,

8 P. M.

Under Auspices of Aquidneck Grange.

GEORGE CHANNING DARLING,

In his novel and artistic entertainment.

HUMOR IN ART.

Admission, 25c.

Dancing After Entertainment,

Tickets, 25c.

NEWPORT MILITARY ORCHESTRA.

Electric cars before and after entertainment.

For Sale.

A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER,

FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

TURKEYS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

112 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 130-5.

Cantata

AND CHRISTMAS SALE!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Teachers' Retirement Fund,

At Calvert School Hall,

Wednesday and Thursday Even'gs, Dec. 19 and 20.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; Cantata at 8. Admission 25c.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

THE BEE HIVE.

Christmas and Fine Furs.

Furs play a prominent part in gift-giving. Be it Scarf, Collarette, Muff or Child's Set, you'll find this store stocked to suit any and all tastes.

AN IMMENSE STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF THIS WEEK AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Natural Opossum Scarfs at only 98c.
Sable Opossum Scarfs, with 4 tails, at $3.49.
Sable Opossum Scarfs, with six bushy tails, at $4.50.
Sable Raccoon Scarfs, with long full tails, at $4.98.
Extra choice Sable Raccoon Scarfs, extra length, at $6.50.
The very finest of Sable Raccoon Scarfs, with long full tails, at $9.75.
Sable Raccoon and China Fox, long stoles, at $6.50, $7.50 and $8.49.
Sable Raccoon Storm Collars and Collarettes, at $6.49, $7.50, $10, $12 and $14.50.
MUFFS. Electric Seal, Fox, French Marten, Sable Opossum, Raccoon and Krimmer, at $2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $5 and $6.50.
CHILDREN'S SETS. Angora, Thibet, Electric, Chinchilla, Imitation Krimmer and Natural Raccoon, at $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3,75 and $3.98.

You can save money this week on FURS by buying them in this store.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

Be it for men, women or children, be it linen, silk or cotton, be it plain, embroidered or with initials, that you are looking for, we have them all and in abundance of variety, style, quality and prices, which cannot be matched in any other store in this city.

UMBRELLAS AND GLOVES.

For both sexes and for all ages. Umbrellas, from 75c. to $5. Gloves from 25c. up. Mittens from 10c. to $1.

APRONS, APRONS.

Exquisite styles and high quality at 12 1-2c., 25c., 45c. and 50c.

CREOLE OURIOS.

Bric-a-Brac Shops of New Orleans Rich in Genuine Antiques.

[Chicago Record.]

"The bric-a-brac shops of New Orleans are the richest in genuine antiques and the most romantic I have ever visited," said a woman who has been collecting fine mahogany for her new Colonial house. "In every way I feel repaid for my expediton to the old Louisiana city. Not only did I pick up the loveliest old chairs, tables, dressers and armoires for my new house, but I stumbled on half a dozen first-class romances in connection with the civil war.

"It seemes that the Gulf state planters were richer than most of their brethren in the days of slavery, and furnished their houses with a splendor we are only just now rivalling in the North. The rich Creoles had a peculiarly fine and aristocratic taste in Brocade, glass, china and carved mahogany, and, judging by the relics of those times, now chiefly in the shops in Royal street, their houses must have been superbly luxurious. Poverty, or perhaps a lack of interest and sentiment in the heirloom, has caused the sacrifice of most of these treasures, but it is a curious and interesting fact that few southerners of that region can go through the bric-a-brac shops without identifying things that once belonged to their family and were taken from the plantations by unscrupulous soldiers during the last years of the war.

"Two armies swept through lower Louisana and fought bloody battles there. Homes were deserted in haste by families who returned when peace was declared to find that rooms had been stripped of every movable thing, and horses had in some cases been stabled in hallways. Treasures, buried for safety, were often dug up and carried away, and only some of the more ponderous articles of furniture remained intact and in place.

"All manner of odd circumstances are bringing these things to light, sometimes after 40 years have elapsed. One of the strangest happened to the friend who entertained me while I stopped in New Orleans. She is a Bostonian, removed South only recently because of her husband's railroad interest in that part of the country. We were calling together one day, when another caller, a handsome, white-haired woman—Mrs. Blank—was introduced. My hostess's face wore an odd expression at the mention of Mrs. Blank's true name, which is rather an uncommon one.

"When we left she confessed to me that her New England conscience was giving her dreadful pangs. It was all on account of Mrs. Blank, whose name was identical with the one painted on the back of a portrait of a peculiarly handsome, dark-eyed young man. The picture she had bought of a dealer in Boston, as much for the poetic charm of the vivacious, haughty young countenance as for the artistic worth of the work, and she had regarded it for years as a most valuable possession. Now, however, she felt that beyond the shadow of a doubt the portrait was a likeness of some one of Mrs. Blank's family, and her conscience gave her no rest until she wrote that lady and gave a hint of the situation. Mrs. Blank arrived in double-quick time, full of agitation and gratitude, and offered so minute a description of the picture that there could be no doubt it was the portrait of her husband, stolen from her plantation home when it was looted during her absence.

"My second experience of this sort was when trying to purchase a dining table of mahogany. The bric-a-brac dealer in Royal street had found one that he wished me to consider, but it was not removed to his shop from the house where it belonged, and so great was my anxiety to see it that I begged a charming Creole friend to pilot me down to the out-of-the-way street where it still remained. We struggled through the rain to the most wretched, unpaved thoroughfare, and into a house that had once been a grand mansion, but was so fallen into dilapidation that we held our umbrellas over us in the hall and up the stairs. At first sight I knew I wanted that table, and badly, for without exception it was the most superb piece of mahogany I have ever seen. The great leaves were of solid wood two inches thick, and the centre pedestal carved into great lion's paws, with the breasts and necks of swans carved between. I was just about to announce my satisfaction, when you can guess my surprise at the sight of my Creole friend dropping her head on the table and bursting into tears.

"The table had belonged to her mother, who had, piece by piece, collected the rest of the dining-room set, which, during the war, had disappeared. A famous French cabinet maker and carver had made the set for her grandmother, and when we investigated we found that the family in the house who had sold the table to the bric-a-brac dealer were the children of a famous carpet-bagger. He came to New Orleans in General Butler's time, got very rich by various means, took the big house and furnished it royally with loot bought up very cheaply, and then, having got into trouble, he disappeared, and his children are today living in direst poverty. Little by little they have sold all the splendid furniture. The table seemed the only thing left, and of course I had to let my Creole friend have that.

"I was pretty disconsolate until the woman who owned the house suggested a sideboard at that time reposing in the back yard. Out into the wet we tramped to a shed, where the chickens were roosting. There was, indeed, a sideboard, a piece of cabinet work and wood fit almost to match that incomparable table. That I could see, in spite of cruel weather stains and green mould grown on it, but do you believe it, the woman wouldn't let me have it for four days because three hens were setting comfortably in the huge lower cupboards. I was charmed to get it at any time, so I waited until that worthless chicken nursery was vacated. I've no doubt that it belonged to some rich Creole, whose descendants would be glad to secure it, but I hurried it North, and it is mine now.

"In one of the New Orleans curiosity shops I was proud to identify and purchase for a friend living in New York the dearest old white and gold tea set. The friend is a Southern woman, married to a New Yorker, and as I've often heard her talk of her plantation home, I was delighted to come across a complete china tea set—tray, pot, cream jug, sugar bowl and cups—bearing the name of Mount Repose in gold letters on every piece. I bought the set and gave it to her on Christmas and received the sweetest and rarest of thanks, her tears of tenderest gratitude.

"I'll never forget another incident of my interesting furniture hunt in New Orleans. One morning I went in a bric-a-brac shop to ask about a cut glass goblet that I saw in the window. It was a beautiful bit of crystal, and if there had been a set I would have bought it promptly. As luck would have it, there was but one, the dealer told me he found it in a negro cabin and had been always curious to know what initial was originally cut in a medallion on one side, for by rough grinding and scratching all outline of the letter had been obliterated.

"We were puzzling over it, when an elderly gentleman, who was prowling about the shop, came up and calmly asserted that it was a 'B.' 'I'd know the goblet anywhere,' he told us. 'I've drunk out of it or one or two of its broken fellows often in a plantation house on the Bayou Teche. I came South for my health when I was a Yale student, and visited for a winter at that hospitable Southern home and drank three times a day at meals out of a glass goblet that belonged to a set made in Europe as a special wedding gift for my hostess. Her father was largely rich for that day, and he ordered a whole outfit of glass to be made from a design that would not be used by any one else. A big B was cut deep on every piece, and, as you may well believe, it was a unique set, when it included a large cut-glass bowl and pitcher for her washstand, with cups and dishes and platters to hold the toilet articles. That last was a luxurious fashion among the French and Spanish of furnishing washstands, and if you don't mind,' went on the old gentleman, 'I'll buy that goblet. It has for me the value of a souvenir. I came South again this spring for my health, and I've tried to find my old friends who owned so many beautiful things, but the whole family has utterly disappeared, their plantation has passed into the hands of people who never even heard their names, and this is the only sign of them that remains, except a quantity of mahogany furniture I see about in the curiosity shops.'

"One Southern woman showed me a set of charming paintings that by the strangest chance had been restored to her after an absence of nearly 40 years, and told me how by strange chance she saw her wedding laces and her fan of painted silk and mother of pearl at an exhibit of private treasures in New York. The night before she fled from her plantation home she put the small things she prized most in a tin box and buried them. Her husband's body servant helped her to do this, and then, when she had gone, gave them to the soldiers of the invading army. She has never seen them since except in that private collection, to which she does not doubt they went by way of the bric-a-brac shop.

"New Orleans is, you see, the place to go now for antiques," continued the traveler. "There are scores of houses yet in the old French town where the most beautiful mahogany is to be bought, for many of the Creoles today care little or nothing for the stately carved beds and dressing tables, preferring modern oak, brass or enamelled furniture. I had the pick of a whole houseful of the most splendid mahogany that the descendants of an old Spanish family were selling, not because they wanted the money, but because they thought the great four-posters clumsy and the rich dark tables and chairs heavy and gloomy. I bought all I could get, because fine antique furniture is, from even a sordid standpoint, a fine property that increases in value every year."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. G. R. Fearing is in town.

—The Misses Skinner have closed their cottage on Red Cross avenue.

—Mrs. J. J. Condon and Miss Mamie Scott have returned from New York.

—Mr. William Binney is making improvements to his residence on Catherine street.

—Officer Kane has returned from his vacation and Officer Watson is on his annual furlough.

—Mr. John Cottrell has received news of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Hannah Webb, in Boston.

—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are Ember days in the Catholic Church calendar.

—Various circles of the King's Daughters are arranging to make many families happy at Christmas.

—Mrs. C. L. Best and Miss Best have closed their cottage on Bellevue avenue and will shortly sail for Europe.

—The naval board, here to witness and report upon the trial trips of the Bailey, have rooms at the Perry House.

—It is the intention of Mr. Bull to make extensive improvements to the Perry House between now and spring.

—Mrs. Agnes B. Thompson and her two little grandchildren, Elizabeth and Leon Nightingale, left last night for Washington, where they will spend the winter.

—Steamer Priscilla came down this morning from Fall River, and her crew was transferred to the Plymouth, which went to Fall River to go on the line tonight. The Priscilla will be laid up at the repair shop for her winter overhauling.

—Grand Master Humes and members of the board of officers of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island will make an official visit to Excelsior Lodge this evening. A number of the members of Rhode Island Lodge of this city and lodges in other places will also be entertained by Excelsior Lodge.

—The Tracy Jordan minstrels will give a dress rehearsal this evening, to which no one will be admitted. The minstrels have decided not to give any street parade, but will have a concert outside the Opera House before the performance. Deplitch and Jones will be seen in song and dance and sketch work.

—Mr. G. Norman Weaver has declined the appointment as a member of the Long Wharf commission and Mayor Boyle has appointed Mr. Duncan McLean in his place. It is understood that Mr. Weaver would be pleased to serve the city on this commission if he could spare the time. This he cannot do at present.

—The Watson Oriental Burlesquers appeared at the Opera House last evening before a small audience, though the performance merited a larger patronage. It was clean, well managed burlesque, with plenty of good singing, clever comedy, amusing sketches and pleasing stage pictures. The two burlesques, "Captain Rosenberg's Banquet" and "Zeb's Corner," afforded opportunity for various vaudeville acts, which were all executed in a capital manner. The company will probably make a return engagement, when it will undoubtedly draw the audience which it deserves.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN NEWPORT,

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

WRECKED ON A REEF.

Not a Vestige of Steamer Alpha Remains Many Drowned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 18.—News of the worst marine disaster of the season in British Columbia waters has been brought here by steamer Czar from Union bay, on the east side of Vancouver island. The famous steamer Alpha, whose unauthorized trip to Cape Nome last May brought her into trouble with the Treasury Department at Washington, was wrecked on a reef near the entrance to Union bay, and not a vestige of the steamer remains.

Her managing owner, captain, purser, two engineers, two able seamen and a stowaway were drowned, and the rest of the crew of 34 were saved by the pluck of an unknown member of the ship's crew, who swam in a raging sea from the wreck to a lighthouse with a line around his waist.

Drowned—Samuel Barbee of Vancouver, managing owner; Captain F. N. Yorke, Victoria, master; Engineer Dunn, Victoria; Second Assistant Engineer Murray, Vancouver; N. L. White, purser, Vancouver; —— Crosby, able seaman; —— Sullivan, able seaman; stowaway, name unknown.

Ship Alpha was valued at $45,000. Her cargo comprised 750 tons of salt salmon and 350 tons of coal consigned to Yokohama, and valued at $80,000. The total insurance on the ship and her cargo was $65,000.

It is two weeks since the Alpha first started from Vancouver for Japan. After she had been four days out she returned to Victoria, partly disabled and accusations of tampering with her engines were made. Some of the crew had several of the officers left the steamer, declaring that she had been improperly loaded, and one of the officers was tried and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for desertion.

Last Saturday the Alpha left Victoria for Union to replenish her coal supply. A terrible gale was raging, and late Sunday night the steamer ran on a rock at Baynes' sound at the entrance to Union bay. She was quickly dashed to pieces, and all would have perished had not one of the crew made the desperate and successful effort to swim with a line to the light house on Yellow island. In the raging sea only part of those on the ill-fated ship managed to reach safety, the officers and owner remaining on board and failing to reach the rock. The 25 survivors remained on Yellow Island, which is a rock 200 yards wide, until Sunday night, when the sea moderated somewhat and a sloop was able to call and take them to Union. But the storm which had wrecked the ship had also prostrated all wires, and so no tidings of the shipwreck reached the outside world until the little steamer Czar brought the story to Vancouver last night.

The Alpha gained notoriety last spring when as a Canadian ship she landed freight and passengers at Nome, in defiance of the instructions of the Treasury Department and against the advice of the British embassy at Washington as well. She was chased on her return trip from Nome by a United States revenue cutter but managed to show her pursuer a clean pair of heels. Since that exciting experience the Alpha has been engaged in the British coaling trade until she started on her present disastrous trip.

RESULT IS A TIE,

Changes Made in Worcester's Vote for Mayor by the Registrars.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—At 2:15 o'clock this morning the registrars of voters gave a decision in the municipal election case, allowing three alleged unofficial ballots that had been counted to go to Mr. Lytle, the Republican candidate. One "blurred" ballot was decided for Mr. O'Connell, Democratic candidate, and another "blurred" ballot was decided in favor of Mr. Lytle. A cancelled ballot cast in Ward six on which two voters had voted was decided in favor of Mr. O'Connell. The election resulted in a tie.

Billiard Challenge Accepted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Leonard W. Howison, the Canadian professional billiard player, has challenged Ora Morningstar to a 1,000-point match at 14-inch balk line, for $250 a side. Mr. Morningstar has signified his desire to accept, and a date soon will be set for the contest.

Ambassador Choate Coming Home.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A special cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from London says: Ambassador Choate will, it is said, sail either Saturday or the week afterward for the United States, the death of his partner, Charles C. Beaman, having rendered his presence in New York necessary. It is believed that he will not return to London.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

There will be no meeting of the King's Daughters this week. The next meeting, which is the annual, will be held Thursday, January 3, 1901.

Mr. James Dennis and his sister, Miss Jane Dennis of Rochester, are spending the winter at the Rathbone house, on the Bristol Ferry road, recently purchased by Miss Sarah J. Eddy.

Mrs. Edward Mason, formerly Miss Josephine Sisson of Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, is visiting relatives in Newport and Portsmouth.

Mrs. David B. Anthony and her son Perry are ill and under the care of a physician.

Mr. Samuel E. Fiske of Fall River was in town yesterday.

Mr. Asa B. Anthony of Providence is visiting his son, Mr. H. Frank Anthony.

Miss Kate L. Durfee, who started by the electrics yesterday for Swansea, was obliged to return home on account of the burning of the St. James Hotel and other buildings in Fall River, the debris of which fell upon the track.

Mrs. Emerson Bishop is ill with inflammation of the spine.

Mrs. Charles Harrington is ill with the grip.

A number of the pupils of Vanclune school are ill with what the medical examiner pronounces rash fever. Among those ill are George Brown, Emerson Bishop and Gladys Sherman. The other children of the families are attending school.

The ladies of St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, East road, will meet at the parsonage tomorrow evening to prepare the Christmas decorations for the church. If the weather should prove stormy, they will meet Thursday evening.

The Christmas number of Brooklyn Life is particularly rich in its illustrations, many of which have an artistic merit rarely seen in periodicals of its kind. Brooklyn Life is, however, noted for the excellence of its picture work and in this number has fairly outdone itself. The drawing for the opening poem, the full-page illustrations of Her Appearance, Christmas under the Sea and An Unseasonable Interruption, and the double-page illustration of the old man's Christmas reverie are particularly fine. There are plenty of other good things in the number.

OPTICIANS.

The Selection of Christmas Gifts

Must soon occupy your attention.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

Diamonds, Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass Vases, Toilet Sets in silver, ebony and gold filled.

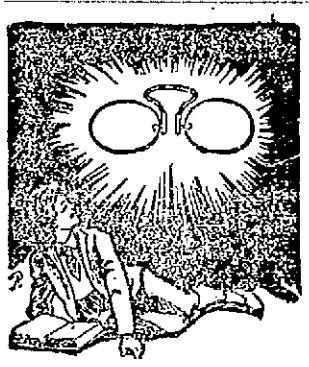
Gorham's Celluloid Ebony, guaranteed not to warp, split nor become sour from moisture.

Leather Specialties. Novelties.

Your inspection earnestly solicited.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians, 162 THAMES STREET.



Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the same which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN, 88 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS.

Downing Brothers ARE SHOWING A LINE OF TOILET REQUISITES, Staple Goods, WHICH WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our stock of Cologne Waters, Hard'kerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Olive Wood Mirrors, Military Brushes, etc., will be sold at prices within reach of all.

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spiehler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.

Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.

All Standard Toilet Waters.

—AT—

WOOD'S PHARMACY, 100 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist, 22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON, Druggist and Apothecary. 226 THAMES STREET.

"Add nothing but water" —TO— "HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR

And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.

FOR SALE BY A. & H. G. HAMMETT, Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes. Yard and Store, 201 & 217 Thames Street.

Have you Any Furniture for Sale? IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 231 Spring St. New and Second-Hand Antique Furnitur.

LOST—A Purse containing valuable documents. The finder will be rewarded with one of the Model Clothing Company's finest overcoats by returning same.

Do Your Christmas Shopping with Us.

We take great pleasure in announcing that we are showing the finest and largest stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever shown under one roof in this state. Any of the following would make a most acceptable Xmas gift.

First let us tell you about PIANOS. As is well known we carry the finest line of Pianos made in this country and with the large stock on hand our patrons have advantages in selecting one that cannot be surpassed even in the large cities. Cash or easy payment; our Xmas row is started, let us put one in the line for you. Make your selection now and we will deliver it when you wish.

THE PIANOLA, An ideal present; any one can, with the Pianola, play any Piano.

PHONOGRAPHS, $10, $20 and $30.

GRAPHOPHONES, $5, $10, $12, $15, $25 and $40.

RECORDS, 50c. each; $5 a dozen.

BLANK RECORDS, 25c. each; $2.50 a dozen.

RECORD CASES AND BOXES, 30c. and up.

HORNS, 25c. and up.

CRANES, $1, $1.50 and $2.

We are headquarters for talking machines and supplies and have all the newest records.

BANJOS, $4 and up	MANDOLINS, $3 and up
GUITARS, $5 and up	VIOLINS, $3 and up
ZITHERS, 75c and up	AUTOHARPS, $3 and up
Metronomes, $3.50 and up	Music Boxes, 50c and up
CORNETS, $15 and up	BUGLES, $2 and up
Flageoletts, 10c and up	TROMBONES, 60c and up
FIFES, 25c and up	FLUTES, $3.50 and up
TRUMPETS, 35c and up	DRUMS, 20c and up

Make your purchases as early as possible to avoid the rush, and the selection will be larger and better.

ACCORDEONS $1.50 and up	Concertinas, $1.50 and up
Music Rolls, 50c and up	Music Stands 75c and up
Tuberphones, $1 and up	ZYLOPHONES, 75c and up.
Tamborines, 60c and up	Toy Pianos, $1
OCCRINAS, 15c and up	SENITONES, 25c and up

We have all the latest popular sheet music and have just received 50 new musical albums.

The above prices are the lowest ever named in this city.

Don't forget that you not only get full value for your money but in addition you get with every 25 cent cash purchase a coupon, giving you a chance in the elegant $400 Gabler Piano displayed in our window.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE 154

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. DUFFUM, Supt. Transportation. ARTHUR B. WATSON, President.

For Block Island

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

M. S. HOLM, AGENT FOR White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

180 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co., —FROM— Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass. H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BARGAINS.

Two pianos, a square and an upright, $30 and $75 respectively. Terms easy. Discount for cash.

JOHN VARS, 159 Prospect Hill St.

Special Reduction of Prices in Pianos for the Holidays.

If you will call we will satisfy you that you cannot do better elsewhere.

John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

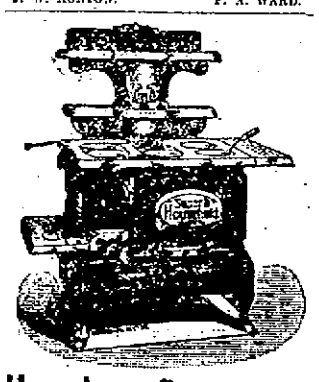
CHRISTMAS

Chairs, Tables, Bookcases, China Closets, Desks, Portieres, Rugs,

And many other useful articles in our line.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. Horton & Co. 42 CHURCH STREET. J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.



Heating Stoves and Ranges

JAMES F. MARDEN, 328 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in natural and artificial ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF. JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Corrigan's Express, 180 Thames Street.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores. Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains. Furniture Moving. HEAVY TRUCKING TELEPHONE 347-3.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co. "THE WICKFORD ROUTE." IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:50	*4:10	*7:05
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:01
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:53	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	3:00
Providence,		11:14	2:19	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:33 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. O. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport. October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:20, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:20, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, *7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.

** Not run Sundays.

* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages, NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Heading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE, 28 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co., COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN. Hay and Grain. AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS. COMMERCIAL WHARF.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages

Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 153-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH, MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER. 6 MARLBORO STREET.

A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high grade, durable wheel at $50 and $55. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.

A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street. Telephone 352-4.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.

4 Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood TO ANY PART OF THE CITY For $1.

Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by German girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, with private family. Best references. Apply at present employer, 122 Touro street.

WANTED—Lady leaving town wants to find place for colored woman whom she can recommend for general housework. Apply 120 Touro street.

WANTED—A situation for the winter, by an experienced colored woman; housework, or cook, wash and iron, or any kind of work. Address Box 60, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Boy to learn trade. Apply before 8 A. M. Derey & Ward, 111 Bellevue avenue.

WANTED—A good, reliable man to act as sexton of a church. Apply at 198 Broadway, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address OAKDEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Reference required. Apply at 15 Gibbs avenue.

WANTED—Girl for chambermaid and waiting; colored preferred. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock at 21 Pelham street.

WANTED—A bright, intelligent young lady, with store experience. Inquire at seed department. The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

WANTED—American boy as clerk in real estate office. Address, in own handwriting, Box 58, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Man in each town in this country to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 312 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Monday, a pocketbook, which owner may have by applying to W. E. Mumford's News Depot, Thames street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—A beautiful room with modern conveniences, in elegant house, centrally located. Fine table board. References required. Address Box 64, Daily News Office.

COMFORTABLE BOARDING HOUSE, for all classes. Centrally located; easily approachable from all parts of city. $4 per week, including room. 413 Thames street.

WANTED—Permanent board and rooms by man and wife and two children; central location desired. State terms and accommodations. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 346 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 55th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

...OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure. The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

FERBERT N. BARNES Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WARNING!

We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,

OVER HART'S BOOKSTORE.

Telephone 121-2.

BANK NOTICES.

The Island Savings Bank.

26 Washington Square.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after Jan. 15, 1901.

GEORGE A. PROUD, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 15, 1900.

The National Exchange Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 11, 1900.

The Newport National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will take place on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at the banking house, 8 Washington square, 3:30 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

December 8, 1900.

Aquidneck National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking rooms, Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

Union National Bank

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Stockholders of this bank are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, will be held at their banking rooms Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the Choice of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.

NATHL. B. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

December 7, 1900.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Charleston Wants One for Its Exposition.

Unique Features of the Display in That City.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The people of Charleston, S. C., have been very anxious to secure an appropriation of $250,000 for a government exhibit at the coming Charleston exposition. Several delegations have visited Washington in this interest, and representations to the men who decide such questions have quite frequently been made. Senator Tillman had no difficulty in securing the passage of the bill through the senate, but in the house it is a different matter. It is a fact that the house is less inclined to make appropriations for such exhibits than ever before. At the same time it would be strange if Charleston should be discriminated against. Already the government has made provision for appropriating $5,000,000 to aid the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Buffalo and Toledo have each had nearly double the amount Charleston asks for government exhibits at their expositions, and Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha had similar appropriations. The people of Charleston see no reason why they should be slighted and are putting up a very good argument. Their exposition promises to be unique in one direction at least, as it will bring exhibits from the islands formerly in the possession of Spain and which are now the possessions or under the control of the United States.

An Exclusive Nation.

Robert M. Collins, the war correspondent of the Associated Press, who was with General Chaffee's army on the march to Peking, has returned to this country and gives more inside information regarding the politics of the Chinese empire than has been published in books or letters. For instance, the people of this country recognize in Li Hung Chang and Wu Ting Fang the ablest of Chinamen. In China they hold an inferior rank because they have had communication with foreigners. No "top side" Chinaman (the higher rank Chinese), according to Mr. Collins, is ever sent on a foreign mission or given a post in China where he will have communication with foreigners. The whole effort of the Chinese government is directed toward exclusiveness and to prevent any intercourse with foreigners or improvements or changes. This is what encouraged the Boxer movement and made the recent disturbances possible. Li Hung Chang, while recognized as a man of ability, has lost caste because he has associated with foreigners. Minister Wu is regarded as would be a shrewd lawyer in this country, but on account of his foreign education and associations those calling themselves the aristocracy of China look down on him. With these ideas imbedded in the minds of 400,000,000 people it is plain that those who have set about the task of reforming them and introducing western civilization have a very serious task before them.

A Persian Diplomat.

The fact that Isaac Khan Mofakhammed Devoit is the first diplomatic representative Persia has had in this country in ten years recalls the fact that the last left in high dudgeon because of the fun that was poked at him by American humorists. It is said now that it was all on account of his name, which was Hadji Hassan Ghouli Khan Mahomet El Vessari. Of course, the name was commented on, and one bright writer, breaking off the last three words of the name, used the other part for a counting line in the old game of hide and seek, something like this, as I remember it:

You-er-ee, I-er-ee, Icker-er-Ann,
Hadji Hassan Ghouli Khan,

the last line in place of the old,

Phillis-ee, Phollis-ee, Nickolas, John.

The humorist remarked that it was a pity to lose a man whose name was so useful to the coming generation. But it was not the comment on his name that caused Hadji Hassan's departure. He was anxious to acquire a knowledge of the English language, and he employed curious instructors—women whose life, language and manners were not suitable for drawing rooms. As a consequence, when Hadji Hassan aired his knowledge of English, his "bad breaks" caused a distinct sensation, as well as a rapid retreat from his presence.

Possible Contingencies.

Some of the lawyers of congress might give their attention to legislation which would meet contingencies, should they arise, and which would correct some of the anomalies of our governmental system. At present there is no provision for a second meeting of the electors should there be a death of the successful men for president and vice president between the time the electors officially ballot and the inauguration. Some provision ought also to be made for notifying the president and vice president officially of their election. As the matter stands now the joint session of the senate and house canvasses the vote of the electors, declares the election of the president and vice president, and that is all there is to it. It would seem that a formal notification to the successful men ought to be sent. The votes of the different states are now being received, but there is no authority for them to take another vote should an accident happen to either McKinley or Roosevelt between the canvass and the 4th of March.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

CLOUDS VERY FICKLE

Their Movements Cannot be Depended Upon as Weather Signals.

(New York Mail and Express.)

"You can't depend on clouds," observed the weather forecaster, as he cast his eye up at the mackerel sky. Then he went on to build a system of philosophy on a vapor basis. He had been speaking of clouds as weather signals, and his observation had reference to their mutability, in which he found some resemblance to mankind in movements en masse.

Now the skies portend aerial convulsion, but other meteorological conditions intervene and shunt the tempest to some remote celestial track. Again the absence of all but the faintest vapors indicate continued serenity, but almost before storm signals can be set the vault is in the uproar of a tempest. Without barometer and thermometer weather forecasts would be the veriest guesses, and yet scientists think that some time in the future clouds will prove accurate weather signs.

The forecaster's statement does not accord with the popular notion that storm indications are largely drawn from the sky. There is a widespread belief in the infallibility of the farmer's and sailor's weather eye. But the hydrographer's office at the Maritime Exchange agrees on this point with the weather bureau, and stamps the popular belief as based on a fallacy. There clouds receive attention for possible usefulness in warning mariners; but this usefulness, they say, is now narrowly limited, although a serious effort is being made to widen it.

Fascinating are many aspects of the clouded heavens; grand the mountain masses of the thunder cloud; majestic its motion; nothing so awe-inspiring as it is in its approach; but this pageantry is not of practical service. Only the higher clouds are useful to the meteorologist to enable prognostication of weather changes, and of these, observation has not yielded much of practical use up to the present time. Now and then, when a tempest of hurricane force sends them across the sky, they foretell the turmoil of the elements, sometimes 24 hours ahead. This was true of the recent Galveston calamity, yet even there something was lacking. The knowledge of the clouds is superficial, similar to what might be derived of the ocean from a scrutiny of its billows and currents.

There is an atmospheric sea, some seven miles deep, for the meteorologist to explore. The highest clouds are that far above the sea level; the lowest are frequently less than a mile high. As a rule, in vast atmospheric agitation, first the highest, or cirrus, clouds appear, then the next below, and so on until the actual storm clouds, with their thunder and lightning.

The meteorologist has, as it were, only dipped into the atmospheric sea. He has pierced its depth with the telescope, climbed the loftiest mountain peaks, and ascended to high aerial strata in balloons, in quest of exact information. Yet the fruits of all this effort are not abundant. All clouds, except those of filmiest texture, are visible to the naked eye, but the many ways in which they are supposed to affect the atmosphere, and the atmosphere affect them, are visible only to a comparatively small extent. A thousand things conspire to modify or nullify the signals they hang out; their grand kaleidoscope has not yet yielded up its key.

But of closer study now being made of clouds great things are expected. Observation of their forms, movements, direction, amount and state have been far wider, more accurate and more correctly recorded within the last two or three years than at any other period since the establishment of the weather bureau. Official forecasters of the bureau are much more numerous, but observations are not confined to them. When Captain Sigsbee was a hydrographer in the Navy Department at Washington, three years ago, he drew a cloud diagram, which has ever since been stamped on the back of weather report forms issued by the hydrographic office. In these diagrams observations of clouds are to be noted in accordance with instructions printed under each diagram, and the master of every American vessel on leaving port is supplied with a book of the weather report forms, with the request that he make observations of the clouds and note them in the diagram. In this way it is hoped a great quantity of facts will be collected which may yield a systematic knowledge of the clouds.

Captain Sigsbee was moved to do this by the results achieved by an international conference held in Paris in 1896. Before that conference was held only four cloud forms were distinguished—cirrus, cumulus, nimbus and stratus. That body distinguished 10 primary forms, with six minor forms, and adopted a new nomenclature to correspond. The cloud forms thus distinguished, according to a descending scale of altitude, are as follows: Cirrus, cirrostratus, cirro-cumulus, alto-cumulus, alto-stratus, strato-cumulus, nimbus, cumulus, cumulo-nimbus and stratus. The cirrus is from six to seven miles high, the stratus often not a half mile above sea level.

The theory is gaining ground that clouds are largely generative of storms. It is known now by meteorologists that the massy clouds are permeated by air currents. The domes of the cumulus and the towering peaks of the cumulo-nimbus, or thunder cloud, are piled up by up-drawn air currents. These currents sculpture strangely fantastic forms, and it may be they play a great part in the generation of storms. That is one thing meteorologists are bent on determining. But they have 10,000 things yet to find out, among them, for instance, the reason why in the same sky clouds at the different levels are moving at the same time in different directions.

Of great interest is the report of the clouds directly preceding the Galveston hurricane of September 8, made by Isaac M. Cline, local forecaster at that unfortunate city. During September 7 and 8 Cline's observations were frequent, and have been reported in detail. After making his last observation he had to wade through water breast high to reach his house, which, although stannchly built, was eventually battered down by buildings wrecked in the storm, and the forecaster's wife was lost. The cloud phenomena of the hurricane, as reported by him, vividly illustrates the vastness of elemental agitation and the order of cloud movement in a hurricane.

"The brick-dust sky, distinctly observed in other storms," says the report, "was not in evidence in the smallest degree. It was carefully watched for on the afternoon of the seventh and the morning of the eighth. Cirrus clouds—the highest of all clouds—were observed moving from the southeast during the forenoon of the seventh. By noon only alto-stratus—a cloud of middle height—was visible, coming from the northeast. In the middle of the afternoon the clouds were divided between cirrus, alto-stratus and cumulus—the latter-named a comparatively low cloud, looking like a wool pack—moving from the northeast. During the remainder of the seventh strato-cumulus—a cloud of medium height—prevailed, with steady movement from the northeast. Broken stratus and strato-cumulus predominated during the afternoon of the eighth, with the blue sky visible here and there. Showery weather, however, commenced at 8:45 o'clock, and heavy rain at noon.

That was the last observation made of the clouds. The lowest had come on within the van of the hurricane. It will be seen from the above record that first the high clouds appeared, then those of middle height, and finally the low, havoc-making masses.

THE ASTONISHED DRUMMER.

A writer in the Rochester Post-Express says: "I recall an incident in the life of the late Duke of Argyll which is not likely to be recorded in his biography. He was small in stature and fery of hair. One evening he got into a first-class carriage in the London station of the Great Northern line to go home to Scotland. The Duke of Northumberland was in the same carriage, and so, as it happened, was a loquacious drummer, who knew everything except who his fellow travelers were. He was disposed to join freely in the conversation, and the two dukes were amused, if not instructed, by his talk. Toward evening the train drew up at Alnwick, where the Duke of Northumberland has his castle. A bevy of flunkies hastened to open the door and take the duke's luggage and show him to his carriage. The drummer was astonished. 'Why,' said he to the Duke of Argyll, 'the man we've traveled with is quite a swell. What's his name, sir?' The Duke of Argyll told him that he was the Duke of Northumberland. 'Bless my soul!' cried the drummer, aghast at his own audacity, and only to think of 'im talkin' so haffable to two little scobs like you and me.' It was His Grace of Argyll who used to tell this story at his own expense, and that he did so was very much to his credit."

TO ENCOURAGE TOWN BUILDING.

Francis H. Clergue, the "Cecil Rhodes of Canada," who has just sailed for England, will open an immigration agency in London and arrange to send 500 immigrants a month to settle in Algoma. Many of these are to be skilled workmen, whose services will be utilized in the industrial works in process of development at the Sault. "Our agreement with the Ontario government for the construction of the Algoma Central railway," he said before sailing, "calls for the location of 10,000 settlers in Algoma. We have already placed that number of persons in new Ontario, and, as I have said, I am about to institute plans to settle 500 more a month for a period of five years. People here have no idea of the rate at which settlement will go on in that part of Ontario. I venture the prediction that within 10 years 5,000,000 people will have found homes there."

The Postoffice Department has decided upon six special stamps for the benefit of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. The one-cent stamp, of green color, will have a picture of a lake steamer to represent the great transportation industry of the inland seas in which Buffalo is so much interested. The two cent stamp, printed in red, will have a railway train; the four-cent stamp, in red-brown, an automobile; the five-cent stamp, in blue, a picture of the new bridge at Niagara Falls; the eight-cent stamp, in lilac, a picture of the lock at Sault Ste. Marie, and the ten cent stamp, of light brown, an ocean steamer.

CLOTHING.

Now is the best time to treat yourself to a new Overcoat. I make a specialty of Raglans.

OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

Woolens for Ladies

Langley & Son,

174 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St

Man is Fortunate

in that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

268 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 206 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 66 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

PERSONAL—Will Mr. G—— kindly return the umbrella I loaned him and buy one at the Model. They have some handsome ones from $1 to $3. M. C. C.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Industrial Trust Co.,

Newport Branch, 303 Thames Street.

Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed)

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 83
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,459,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co. Building and Land, Pawtucket,		43,213 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 46
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,933,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 54	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 39
Reserved Interest,	17,100 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.

Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

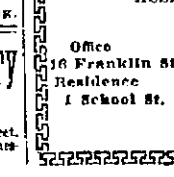
Useful Articles for Christmas Presents.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Boots, Arctics and Rubbers.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

A GREAT SALE



Of shoes where the race is between quality and prices, which is sure to end in a draw, is now going on in our store. Our customers will find that there are no tired or damp feet when wearing our well made, handsome and comfortable shoes. We fit your foot carefully with easy and stylish footwear, and our prices are below competition.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

177 Thames Street. Joseph Marlin, Prop.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN.

MERCHANTS BANK.

JOHN. S. LANGLEY,

Funeral Director

—AND—

EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley,

ASSISTANT.

Office 36 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

Kinsley B'ld'g, 290 Thames St.

Stocks, Grain and Cotton

Dealt in for cash or carried on margins.

Reasonable Margins
No Interest Charges.

J. H. Riley, Manager.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale

The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,

SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF CATHERINE AND FIR STREETS.

At a Very Reasonable Price.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

Bliss road, Brooks avenue, Whitehall avenue, Almy court, Bellevue avenue. Commissioner to all states. W. H. Wickham, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?

Insurance

is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,

323 THAMES STREET.

TO RENT.

Furnished and Unfurnished New York Houses.

APPLY TO

DeBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

1 W. 35th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

For Sale,

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.

For terms apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.,

189 THAMES STREET.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 42¾, Amalgamated Copper 93¼, Atchison preferred 80½, Burlington 138¾, Brooklyn Transit 79½, Continental Tobacco 37¾, Federal Steel 59½, Louisville 84¾, Missouri Pacific 62½, Northern Pacific 78 to 77¾, People's Gas 99, Reading first preferred 88¾, St. Paul 131½, Sugar 124¼, Southern preferred 69¾, Southern Pacific 42¾, Tennessee Coal 62, Tobacco 109½, Union Pacific 75¾, and Union Pacific preferred 82¾.

10—The weakness of the London market affected some of the international stocks at the opening here. Northern Pacific was most conspicuous, falling a point on opening sales of 6,500 shares; otherwise, losses were fractional and many stocks showed good gains. The local tractions were prominent, Metropolitan Street Railway rising 2½ and Brooklyn Transit about a point. St. Louis & San Francisco led the railroad list, with a gain of 1½. The market was quite active but not excited.

11—Professional operators tested the market after the opening, forcing declines in the stocks which opened higher and moving up the earlier reactionary ones. This manoeuvre cost Brooklyn Transit its gain, while Metropolitan fell two points. Meanwhile some of the specialties were manipulated upward, including Sugar, Manhattan, International Paper preferred, Cotton Oil preferred, Federal Steel and Tin Plate. The latter rose 2%. Among the Railroads the changes were wide, heavy buying lifting the New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2% to 8½, with the second preferred leading. C. C. C. & St. Louis, Kansas & Texas preferred and Northern Pacific common and preferred rose one to two. The Wabash shares were under steady pressure and lost a point. At 11 o'clock the market was working upward all around, but the improvement in the high-priced railroad stocks was very light.

Noon—Money easy, call, steady at 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5½; sterling exchange, firm, at $4.84½ @ ½ for demand and $4.80½ @ ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 @ ½ and $4.85 @ ½; commercial bills, $4.79½ @ $4.80¼; silver certificates, 61 @ 5½; bar silver, 61; Mexican dollars, 50½; government bonds, steady. The upward movement of special stocks continued, but constant realizing therefore kept the market unsettled and irregular. The rise in C. C. C. & St. Louis extended to 3½ and the Lake Erie & Western stocks both gained between three and four points. American Coal advanced ten points on a single sale. Later Steel rose nearly a point and Tennessee Coal 3½. None of these advances were well held and there were reactions of from 1 to 10 in the majority of the stocks most actively traded in. Many prominent stocks, especially among the Grangers and Pacifics, fell below last night. The bond market was active and irregular, with heavy realizing in the Wabash mortgages.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

	Noon.
Adams Express	220
Atchison	42½
At Top & Sant Fe	63¾
Canada Southern	60¾
Can. Pac.	75
Ches. & Ohio	37
Chi. & Alton	135
Chi. B. & Q.	131¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	96
Chi. Great Western	8¾
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	121¾
Chi. Ind. & Louisville	37
Chi. & N. W.	167
C. C. C. & St. L.	73¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	35
Col. & Hocking Val.	17¾
Del. & Hudson	135
Del. Lack. & West.	170
Denver & Rio Grande	19¾
Erie	37¾
Erie 1st pref.	72
Erie 2d pref.	57¾
Ft. Wayne	175
Great Northern pref.	192
Hocking Valley	13¾
Illinois Central	137
Lake Shore	235
Long Island	57
Louisville & Nashville	57¾
Manhattan	139¾
Metropolitan Traction	17[illegible]
Mex. Central	22
Mex. National	9¾
Mo. Pacific	62¾
Mo., K. & T.	15¾
N. Y. Central	133¾
N. Y. Chicago	7[illegible]
N. Y. Lake Erie & West.	19¾
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.	42
N. Y. New Haven	17[illegible]
N. Y. Ontario & West.	19¾
N. Y. Susq. & West.	4¾
Norfolk & West.	27¾
North. Pac.	69¾
Northern Pacific pref.	75¾
Northwestern	140¾
Ontario & W.	28
Oregon Navigation	40
Oregon Short Line	39¾
Pacific Mail	41
Pennsylvania	61¾
Peoria, D. & E.	27
Pittsburg, C. C. C. & St. L.	170
Reading	21¾
Rock Island	113¾
St. Paul	130¾
St. Paul pref.	181
Southern Pacific	42¾
Southern Railway	13¾
Texas & Pacific	19¾
Union Pacific	75¾
Union Pacific pref.	82¾
Wabash	11¾
Wabash pref.	31¾
Adams Express	145
U. S. Express	121
American Express	1[illegible]
Am. Tobacco	139
Chicago Gas	98
Con. Gas	192
Consolidated Gas	17[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	135
Lake Shore	17[illegible]
Manhattan	139¾
Metropolitan Street	2[illegible]
Mex. Central	22
Mex. National	9¾
Mo. Pacific	62¾
Mo., K. & T.	15¾
N. Y. Central	133¾
N. Y. Chicago	7[illegible]
N. Y. L. E. & W.	19¾
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.	42
N. Y. New Haven	17[illegible]
N. Y. Ontario & West.	19¾
N. Y. Susq. & West.	4¾
Norfolk & West.	27¾
North. Pac.	69¾
Northern Pacific pref.	75¾
Northwestern	140¾
Ontario & W.	28
Oregon Navigation	40
Oregon Short Line	39¾
Pacific Mail	41
Pennsylvania	61¾
Peoria, D. & E.	27
Pittsburg, C. C. C. & St. L.	170
Reading	21¾
Rock Island	113¾
St. Paul	130¾
St. Paul pref.	181
Southern Pacific	42¾
Southern Railway	13¾
Texas & Pacific	19¾
Union Pacific	75¾
Union Pacific pref.	82¾
Wabash	11¾
Wabash pref.	31¾
Adams Express	145
U. S. Express	121
American Express	1[illegible]
Am. Tobacco	139
Chicago Gas	98
Con. Gas	192
Consolidated Gas	17[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	135
Lake Shore	17[illegible]
Manhattan	139¾
Metropolitan Street	2[illegible]
Mex. Central	22
Mex. National	9¾
Mo. Pacific	62¾
Mo., K. & T.	15¾
N. Y. Central	133¾
N. Y. Chicago	7[illegible]
N. Y. L. E. & W.	19¾
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.	42
N. Y. New Haven	17[illegible]
N. Y. Ontario & West.	19¾
N. Y. Susq. & West.	4¾
Norfolk & West.	27¾
North. Pac.	69¾
Northern Pacific pref.	75¾
Northwestern	140¾
Ontario & W.	28
Oregon Navigation	40
Oregon Short Line	39¾
Pacific Mail	41
Pennsylvania	61¾
Peoria, D. & E.	27
Pittsburg, C. C. C. & St. L.	170
Reading	21¾
Rock Island	113¾
St. Paul	130¾
St. Paul pref.	181
Southern Pacific	42¾
Southern Railway	13¾
Texas & Pacific	19¾
Union Pacific	75¾
Union Pacific pref.	82¾
Wabash	11¾
Wabash pref.	31¾

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

	Closing
Jan. Wheat	70
May Wheat	72¾
Jan. Corn	56¾
May Corn	61¾
Jan. Oat F. Com.	22¾
Jan. Hog Com.	5[illegible]
Jan. Short Ribs	12[illegible]
Jan. S. & W. Com.	11
Jan. S. & W. Pfd.	87¾
Jan. Tob. Com.	110½
Jan. Sugar Com.	124¾
Jan. Tin Plate	5[illegible]
Jan. Lead Com.	11¾
Anaconda	48¾
Atchison Com.	42¾
Atchison pref.	87
Balt. & O. Com.	84¾
Balt. & O. Pfd.	85¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	78¾
Canada Southern	60¾
Ches. & Ohio	38¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	135¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	131¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	117¾
Col. Fuel & I.	54¾
Con. Tob. Com.	38¾
Del., Lack. & W.	169
Del. & Hudson	134¾
Ga. Southern Pfd.	80¾
Ill. Steel Com.	54½
Ill. Steel Pfd.	70
Int. Paper Pfd.	73
Lake S. & Mich. S.	5[illegible]
Manhattan Con.	11[illegible]
Met. Traction	173
Mexican Pac.	63¾
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	41¾
Nat. Steel Com.	41
Nat. Tube Com.	62
N. Y. Central	133¾
Norf. & West.	42¾
North. Am.	10¾
Nor. Pac. Com.	77¾
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	80¾
Ont. & West.	28¾
Pacific Mail	41¾
Penn. R. R.	133¾
People's Gas (Chic.)	99¾
Pressed Steel Car	25
Reading 1st pref.	60¾
Rock I. & S. Com.	18¾
Southern Pac.	42¾
St. Louis & S. F. Pfd.	80¾
Southern Ry. Com.	20¾
Southern Ry. Pfd.	74¾
St. L. & S. W. Com.	16¾
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	40¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	63
Texas Pacific	22¾
Union Pac. Com.	76
Union Pac. Pfd.	82¾
U. S. Leather Com.	14¾
U. S. Leather Pfd.	74¾
U. S. Rubber Com.	29¾
Wabash Pfd.	25
W. & L. E. 2d Pfd.	29¾
W. & L. E. 1st Pfd.	85¾

WHEN YOU BUY

Your Christmas presents get something useful

OUR WINDOW

Has a good selection of chafing-dishes, spring tea kettles, tea pots, coffee pots, etc., etc. Call and examine

W. K. COVELL,

163 Thames Street.

Get a Watch

FOR YOUR BOY OR YOUR GIRL.

We'll sell you the watch (as in cut) enameled with chain for $10. We would be glad to have you look at our stock of watches.

HERRMANN'S.

White Ash Coal,

All Sizes. **$6.50 per ton,** For Cash.

Abram Almy, 173 Thames St

Christmas

TREES AND TRIMMINGS.

Make your selections early. We'll deliver later.

Burlingame & Carry.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHRISTMAS GREENS AND HOLLY.

My Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, Hearts and Trimming, (both Laurel and Princess Pine) have arrived and they are as fine as you ever saw. It will pay you to call before purchasing elsewhere.

I have Sleds for boys and for girls. I also have [illegible]

Open every evening until Christmas.

Harry J. DeBlois, 80 Broadway

Plum Pudding,
Mince Pie Meat,
New Sweet Cider
[illegible]
Claret---Zinfandel.
PELEG BRYER,
[illegible] Broadway [illegible] Spring St

If You Want Good Help
DROP A POSTAL TO
Loary's Intelligence Office,
163 Broadway.

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.
[illegible] THAMES STREET

Special for the Holiday Trade.

WE HAVE MADE UP A NUMBER OF

Graphophone Outfits,
Violin Outfits,
Mandolin Outfits,
Guitar Outfits,
Banjo Outfits.

These are great value and would make very acceptable gifts.

Ask for COUPONS. One of them is worth a $400 Gabler Piano.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Klien's Vienna Wafers.

Matinee,	**29c.**
Epicure Tourtelettes,	**per**
Dessert Pour Gourmand,	**box.**

Marrons, in Vanilla Syrup, per tin	35c
California Figs, in Syrup, per tin,	35c
German Pineapple, in glass, per lb	[illegible]
French Peaches, per jar	75c
Pickled Limes, per jar,	25c
Fresh Shrimps in glass, per jar	[illegible]
Dundevelle & Gaudin - Free Red Cherries, per jar,	[illegible]
Dundevelle & Gaudin Apricot Marmalade, per jar,	[illegible]
Domestic Peach Jam, per jar	17c
Domestic Quince Jam, per jar	17c

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE

"COAL" SPECIALS FOR THE WINTER OF 1901.

The most powerful heating coal in the market is the
"OLD CO.'S LEHIGH,"
The cream of all coals for a cooking stove is the
"FRANKLIN" OF LYKENS VALLEY,
The best of all red ash coal is the
"LORBERRY" RED ASH.
The only white ash that has no rival is the
"OUR OWN" CO.'S WHITE ASH.
For steam and hot water heaters, there is nothing in the world better than
"WILKESBARRE" EGG.
For hot air furnaces buy always
"LEHIGH" OR "WILKESBARRE" FURNACE.

These are the first-class coals that come from the yards of

PERRY BROS.

BIRD PROTECTION.

Commissioner Taylor Discusses Recent Legislation in Rhode Island.

At the meeting last evening at the Natural History Society's museum on the "Protection of Birds, and Recent Legislation Thereon in Rhode Island" there was an excellent attendance, of a score or more of professional sportsmen, in addition to the ordinary audience. This contingent was, of course, drawn together by the practical bearing of the laws on their vocation. Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, being the president of the society and one of the five bird commissioners for the state, was amply qualified to treat the subject, and he did so very thoroughly.

Mr. Taylor analyzed the growth of public opinion throughout the states regarding cruelty to animals, of which in one sense the protection of birds may be regarded as a branch. Shooting and love of the chase are not to be condemned; they are inextinguishable in mankind, and under limitations are all right. Wanton slaughter and shooting in breeding seasons were strongly condemned. But the speaker protested against the false sentiment that shooting a bird is in itself barbarous; the ethical element lies in why and for what purpose it is shot.

The new feature introduced into the bird laws of Rhode Island is that, instead of giving a long and complicated list of birds not to be shot, all birds are now protected at all seasons, except a few noxious birds specially named, and except game birds, for whose protection special limiting dates are provided. The Lacey bill was explained, a federal act which places the preservation of birds under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The National government alone can regulate interstate commerce. The killing or conveying of game birds within the limits of a state is a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of that state.

Mr. Taylor stated that the five commissioners contemplated the recommendation of an amendment to the existing law in one particular; namely, the extension of the period for shooting of the so-called duck tribe, especially on account of "seafowl," which might, perhaps, be shot from the first of September in one year till the first of March in the next. By seafowl he meant the American scoter, the white-winged scoter, the surf scoter, the whistler and the elder duck. At present the dates for shooting these birds run from August 15 till the first of January of the following year.

As an interesting ornithological fact, he mentioned that a scientific observer had recently pointed out that "thirst" is the cause of small birds eating cultivated fruit, and that if little ponds are provided for them the fruit would remain untouched. He said: "I leave this suggestion to the consideration of those many kindly ladies and gentlemen who have ornamental grounds about Newport. Introduce a little pond or lakelet into some quiet nook. You will earn the thanks of all the birds, which they will express in their varied songs; and you will bring many rare species to visit your demesnes, while your gardeners will no longer complain that the birds are stealing your fruit."

The system of "bounties" for killing crows and hawks, is a very questionable one. Most of the birds discriminated against do far more good to the farmer than harm.

Mr. Taylor regretted that Dr. G. R. Lewis of Westerly, bird commissioner for Washington county, who had promised to attend the meeting, was at the last moment prevented by professional duty; for Dr. Lewis would have spoken on the general subject, in which he is well versed. But those present would have the advantage of hearing from another gentleman, who was very welcome; Mr. I. Bion Richards, secretary of the Fall River Society of Natural History. Remarks were made by Mr. Richards relative to bird shooting as now carried on along the state boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and to the desired correction of present abuses. He was followed by Colonel Powel and remarks were also made by several of the sportsmen present.

Dr. Edward V. Murphy was elected a member of the society.

Specimens of stuffed game birds were exhibited by Mr. Lawton and samples of notices concerning the game laws printed in the Italian and Portuguese languages were shown.

DEATH OF DR. BARTOL.

Rev. Cyrus Augustus Bartol, D. D., upwards of 50 years minister of the West Church of Boston (Unitarian), quarter of a century colleague of Rev. Charles Lowell, died at his home in Boston Sunday. Dr. Bartol had been ill for about a fortnight, the result of a cold which developed into bronchitis, from which the venerable pastor died, having insufficient strength to combat the disease. Up to within two weeks, Dr. Bartol had been out almost every day, taking his usual drive and exercise. His end came in the most peaceful way in the house which for so long had been his home.

PERSONAL—Dear Mary, please meet me at the Model this evening. I want you to see the handsome Bath Robes they are selling at $4.50. JENNIE.

ELEVATED ROAD SUGGESTED.

Solution for the Consolidated-Union Railroad Muddle.

To the Editor of the News:

A condition and not a theory confronts the traveling public of the entire eastern section of the state. After practically a week's trial of improved (?) facilities, it is safe to say that an almost unanimous vote of the patrons of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in the eastern section of the state could easily be obtained for a return to the old method of transportation. The experiment of fattening the pocketbook of the Union Railroad Company at the expense of the convenience and comfort of so large a body of the citizens of this state may be satisfactory to its originators, but is rapidly assuming serious proportions to the victims. It is neither our intention nor desire to fight the battles of the Consolidated road, except inasmuch as the necessities of our case compel us to join forces in the demand upon those in authority to grant such rights as will bring about relief from the present intolerable state of affairs.

It is idle to attempt to fasten the blame for the exasperating delays, both in transit and in starting trains, etc., on the shoulders of the Consolidated. Patrons of the road know where to place it, and it is worse than useless to attempt to mould their opinions through such misleading articles as have appeared day after day in Providence papers, anent this matter. From the time the trains are placed in the control and management of the Union Railroad Company at East Providence until they are returned again to the control of the Consolidated at the same point it is nothing but a series of delays and mismanagement of every description. Neither train despatcher nor any one in authority is at the starting point of the trains in the city and no information as to which train is which can be obtained from any source. It is hit or miss for Fall River passengers, and usually miss. No pretense of starting on time is observed and one train lapping over on another's time is calmly dropped altogether, adding over-crowding to the other discomforts.

The tortuous course, with its frequent short and sharp turns and its illy adapted rails to the wheels of the Consolidated cars, over which the Union Railroad Company insists in hauling the trains, makes speed impossible and safety doubtful. But because the Union Railroad Company holds a franchise of the streets and exacts its pound of flesh, the traveling public of the whole eastern section of our state is put to unnecessary expense in various ways and unbearable inconvenience and delay.

The proposition to substitute cars of the pattern of the Warwick road should not be entertained for a moment. The slightest sacrifice in the element of safety, to say nothing of comfort, by use of the lighter cars would justly meet with a storm of protest from the entire traveling public of that section.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is that the plan under which the Fall River, Warren & Bristol branch of the Consolidated is now operated is impracticable and the traveling public can expect and will receive little or no improvement or redress in existing grievances until a better method is evolved. But two plans suggest themselves as a solution of the problem: One is an elevated road, not necessarily to the Union depot, and the other the route through India and South Water streets—the former the ideal method, and the latter promising infinitely better results than now prevail or can possibly prevail under present arrangements, but still open to the objection of the narrow width of South Water street and the consequent more or less slow rate of speed on this account. Both these alternatives, it is understood, are at present blocked by the Union Railroad Company.

It is inconceivable, however, that concerted effort by so large a body of Rhode Island citizens as comprise the eastern section of our state, all of whom are affected by the present state of affairs, should fail of redress if brought before the proper authorities, perhaps our legislature, nor do we believe that the citizens of Providence will be backward in extending a helping hand through their city council or otherwise, as the case may be, in bringing about a proper solution of the present unendurable state of affairs.

The committee now at work, which it is understood will comprise representatives from all sections of this part of our state, will be heartily supported and earnestly backed up in all it does, and with the intelligent, earnest and determined efforts which from its personnel, so far, it is bound to put forth, success may be looked for to crown its work.

A VICTIM.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 17, 1900.

THE EHRHARDT SUIT HEARD.

The suit of Otto Ehrhardt of this city against Frank A. Buckhout et al. came up for consideration in the appellate division of the supreme court in Providence yesterday. This is a bill in equity brought to establish a mortgage lien for $820.35 on a stock of goods and store fixtures belonging to Louis Ehrhardt, a brother of the complainant. The mortgage purports to have been given to secure the endorsement of a promissory note dated May 1, 1895, and the mortgage bears the same date, was acknowledged three days later, and was recorded February 8, 1900, one day before the said Louis Ehrhardt made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the respondent, Frank A. Buckhout. Darius Baker appeared for the complainant and Clark Burdick and Miller & Carroll for the respondent.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY BOXES.

The following information in regard to delivery boxes on rural free delivery routes is given by the first assistant postmaster general:

1. Congress has not authorized the department to require the adoption of any particular description of box for use on rural free delivery routes.

2. For the proper protection of the mails the department insists that the boxes put up shall be secure and appropriate and of a character to give protection from the weather and to be reasonably proof against mischievous or malicious interference. Metallic boxes are deemed best for this purpose, and it is desired, though not imperatively required, that they should be of uniform make.

3. Such boxes, when put up with the approval of the Postmaster General, through his authorized agents, are regarded as falling under the protection of section 5,466, United States Revised Statutes (section 1,421 of the postal laws and regulations), which provides that:

"Any person who shall wilfully or maliciously injure, deface or destroy any mail matter deposited in any letter box, pillar box, or other receptacle established by authority of the Postmaster General," shall be liable to a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not more than three years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The one hundred and fifty-second annual communication of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., was held last evening, when the following elective and appointive officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Master Joseph W. Freeman of Central Falls, assisted by John F. Clark of Cumberland as master of ceremonies:

Worshipful Master—N. Thomas Hodson.
Sentinel—John M. Into.
Senior Warden—Irving P. Irons.
Junior Warden—Robert W. Curry.
Treasurer—James G. Topham.
Secretary—Ara Hildreth.
Senior Deacon—Edward P. Lake.
Junior Deacon—George O. Lawton.
Senior Steward—George Melville.
Junior Steward—Charles A. James.
Marshal—George W. Wright.
Sentinel—John M. Into.
Musical Director—William Carry.
Tyler—J. Gottlieb Spingler.

After the election and installation the members of the lodge were entertained by the retiring master, Daniel B. Fearing, the collation being prepared by Pryce Jones.

Court Pride of the City, No. 12, Foresters of America, last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Chief Ranger—Thomas Ryan.
Sub-Chief Ranger—Dennis J. Houlihan.
Treasurer—William H. Chadwick.
Financial Secretary—Bartholomew Fogarty.
Recording Secretary—Maurice Roach.
Senior Woodward—Robert D. Campbell.
Junior Woodward—James Howard.
Senior Beadle—Louis Servant.
Junior Beadle—Michele Decotis.
Trustee—Patrick Sheehan.

The Duca Degli Abruzzi Society has elected the following officers:

President—Joseph Amoruso.
Vice President—Michele Narditti.
Corresponding Secretary—G. Amoruso.
Assistant Secretary—P. Russo.
Financial Secretary—Vito Pascale.
Trustees—Luigi Renceivengo, Raimondo Piccolo, Isidore Vietry.
Councillors—Vito Radice, P. Amoruso.

THE PORTER RAMS THE MONTGOMERY.

A naval board of inquiry was appointed yesterday by Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, to begin an investigation into an accident to torpedo boat Porter, which occurred Sunday afternoon. The Porter had just arrived from Newport, and had received orders by signal to move alongside cruiser Montgomery lying at the quay wall. The torpedo boat was running along at full speed when Lieutenant Strite, according to his story, signalled to the engine room from the conning tower, where he was in command, to slow down. Something was wrong with the electrical apparatus, however, and instead of slowing the engineer put on more speed. The porter crashed into the Montgomery, and badly bent the bow of the torpedo boat. Several of her deck plates were also torn.

The board of investigation consisting of Captain Snow, senior officer; Naval Constructor Smith, and Engineer Reid, all attached to the navy yard, will fix the responsibility of the accident and determine what repairs are necessary. It is expected that the Porter, which was ordered to form part of the North Atlantic squadron which is soon to go through the winter manoeuvres in West Indian waters, will not be able to leave the navy yard for three weeks.

ARTILLERY WINS FROM THE NEWPORTS.

The bowling teams of the Newport Artillery and the Newports renewed their duck pin matches on the armory alleys last evening, the Artillery team winning by 97 in a score of 1,258 to 1,161. The Artillery led at the end of each string, showing the result of practice which the Newports had been unable to have. George F. Bliss led with a string of 95 and a total of 274. Captain Donnelly of the Newports showed his usual good form, having the next highest individual string and a total of 254, H. Smith of the Artillery leading one point for a total of 255. The individual and team scores are as follows:

Artillery Team.				
J. O. Matler,	74	84	86	244
A. T. Bailey,	78	84	78	240
H. Smith,	77	86	82	245
R. G. Biesol (capt.),	89	84	82	255
G. F. Bliss,	94	95	85	274
Totals,	412	433	413	1258
Newports.				
J. F. Adams,	89	78	75	242
H. H. Bradley,	75	84	75	234
J. R. Donnelly (capt.),	93	84	77	254
J. Laughlin,	69	76	62	207
M. S. Tobin,	72	74	81	227
Totals,	398	396	370	1164

The scorers were Frank N. Fullerton and H. M. Sherman and the umpires Sidney D. Harvey and Frank P. King.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DEFENDER NOT AVAILABLE.

Lawson Unable to Secure Her as a Trial Horse for His New Boat.

The hardest proposition Thomas W. Lawson has had to face yet in his effort to produce a fast boat to compete for the honor of defending the America's cup is the matter of a good trial horse for the new craft. Everything else is moving along nicely. The plans are far enough completed for Lawley to get out his specifications for material, and a large model of the boat is being made. But the question of how or where to get a boat large and fast enough to give the Lawson craft a good rub is an almost insurmountable difficulty. After looking over the old Jubilee and finding that she could not possibly be transformed into a modern craft without practically making a new boat out of her, and even then having the speed question in doubt, Mr. Lawson turned his attention to the old champion Defender.

The firm of Samuel & Sons of Newark, who purchased the Defender recently for the purpose of breaking her up into junk, was asked by Mr. Lawson as to the condition of the craft, and whether or not she could have her topsides repaired and be otherwise put in good condition at a moderate cost. According to the report here, the firm replied that they were unable to do anything with the boat except convert her into junk by the conditions of the sale, but said they would have been glad to let Mr. Lawson have the boat for the season had they not been bound by the conditions attaching to the sale.

It was learned today that the Lawson boat will be plated with steel and Tobin bronze. The topsides will be of nickel steel, as will also the frames, and she will have a telescopic steel mast similar to that on the Columbia in 1899. The canvas for the sails has been ordered from the same concern that will furnish the material for the Bristol boat's sails, but it will be two months before the sail plan can be chalked out in the loft.

HAZARD HIGH SCHOOL LITERARY CIRCLE.

At the first meeting of the Literary Circle of the Hazard High School for the year the subject was James Russell Lowell and the following program was carried out: Chorus, "The Greeting," by the school; biographical sketch of Lowell, by Miss B. Zschammer; essay, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," by Miss A. Kavanagh; violin solo with piano accompaniment, by Master J. Greene and Miss S. Adams; extracts from Lowell's writings, by the school; chorus, "Sweet Dreams of Fairyland," school; critique of Lowell's writings by Miss M. Sheenan; questions taken from "The Vision of Sir Launfal," asked by Miss A. Maloney; vocal solo, "The Gift," by Miss Hannah O'Connell; recitation, by Miss M. Walsh; address to our pastor, by Master J. McManaus; hymn, "Oh ye Seraphs Bright;" criticisms by Rev. L. J. Deady, Rev. W. A. Doran, D. D., and Rev. P. F. McCabe. Miss Sadie Adams was the accompanist.

NEW YORKERS AT AIKEN.

There is now a large colony of New Yorkers at Aiken, and more people are going there every day for the golf and other recreations which are so popular at that resort throughout the winter months. Mr. William C. Whitney is occupying his residence there, having arrived Saturday in his private car, accompanied by Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mr. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., Miss Beatrice Bend and Mrs. George Bend. Mr. Eugene S. Reynal is soon to take a pack of beagles to Aiken, and there will be numerous fox hunts. The first hunt breakfast at the Aiken Club, of which Mr. Whitney is president, will be given next week, Mr. Hitchcock being the host. A number of the best-known women golfers will make Aiken their headquarters this winter. Several have already arrived, and Mrs. Edward A. Manice and others will go to Aiken during holiday week.

THE FIRE WAS IN THE STOVE.

At 4:55 o'clock Monday afternoon a still alarm was rung in for a fire in a stove. The stove and the fire were the property of Patrick Sullivan, and were situated in the house of C. Donovan on Bacheller's court. Mr. Sullivan moved into the house yesterday, put up a stove and stuck the stove pipe into what was seemingly a stove pipe hole in the partition. Apparently that stove pipe hole is a bluff, for the smoke from the pipe was discharged into the partition space and soon was all over the house, calling out the department. The trouble seems to be faulty construction of the house. There was no damage.

WOMEN TOY MAKERS.

There are 15,000,000 children in the United States, each one of whom consumes at least two toys a year. These toys laid together would form a belt reaching from New York to San Francisco. The making of them is a huge industry in which the factors are machines, men and women. The machines do the hard labor, the men attend to the mechanical part, and the women add the artistic elements and put on the finishing touches. New York city is the most important centre of the trade, and is supposed to turn out nearly one half of all the toys made in the United States. The work is irregular, being at a maximum from July to November, and at a minimum from Christmas to April. A few toys are made exclusively by women, including several varieties of dolls, paper figures, Christmas tree decorations, toy flowers and dolls' trousseaux. With such toys as patent dolls, dolls' houses and kitchens, Noah's arks, and the cheaper mechanical affairs, the work is very evenly divided between the sexes. Strange to say, women seldom, if ever, succeed with mechanical toys. On the other hand, it is as rare for a man to master putting on a doll's complexion or coloring a wooden cow so as to please the juvenile heart.

The trade was formerly very unhealthful, but so many have been the improvements of late years that most of the former drawbacks have passed away. The workrooms are well lighted and ventilated, and the accommodations praiseworthy. About one third of all the work is done at home. This is particularly the case with doll's raiment, creations in paper, cloth and tinsel, and the coloring of dolls' faces. The wages paid differ greatly, each shop or factory having its own system. In factories wages vary with the skill of the operator, and run from $3 to $8 a week. The more common practice is to pay by the piece. When this is done, the operative's income runs from 50 cents to as high as $2 a day, and averages about 85 cents a day.

YULETIDE.

[New York Tribune.]

"Yuletide" is, of course, again to the fore. It is a good enough word, euphonious and convenient. But there is no use in investing its syllables with too much glamour of mediaeval poetry and romance. The cold, concrete fact is that it means the time of yelling, or "yowling," not to say caterwauling. By all means let us have a merry Yuletide, but let us not "make Rome howl" too much, nor let our Yule festivities become—as the name might imply—a katzenjammer.

Pier Pander, who is in Rome, is designing a medal for Queen Wilhelmina's marriage. He is a distinguished artist who has designed several medals, as well as the guilders lately issued by the mint. The medal shows on one side profiles of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry. On the other side the young couple are represented steering a sailing vessel which flies the Dutch flag. The sails are filled and the vessel is dashing through a rising sea. The royal pair are looking straight ahead as if they sought to see into the future. Mr. Begler, a well known silversmith who lives in Utrecht, will make the medals, some in bronze and others in silver.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mark-Down Sale!

Pattern Hats at a Low Price
TO CLOSE THEM OUT, AT
S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY.

An Xmas Gift for the Fastidious.

Santa Claus will find in our superb stock of trimmed millinery. We are displaying some artistic creations in exceedingly stylish hats, toques, turbans and bonnets that are a rare combination of beauty and utility, and combine exquisite color effects and rich trimmings. If Santa Claus doesn't remember you, make yourself an Xmas gift from our stock.

[illegible] KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Pelham Millinery Parlors
F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE
Latest Milinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

N. L. MASON 18 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

Christmas PERCALES.

Our line of these goods is immense.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

Christmas!

DECORATED CHINA

Chop Dishes,
Bread and Butter Plates,
Ice Cream Sets, Berry Sets.

These, with very many other articles in China and Glass, all suitable for Christmas, birthday and wedding gifts.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

Your choice from the following first quality coals:

Franklin and Lorberry Red Ash.
The Genuine Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Scranton White Ash

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.
WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
Telephone 207-3.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport, are notified to present them before Monday, December 24, 1900, TO THE DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH THEY WERE CONTRACTED.

WILLIAM O. STEVENS, City Clerk.

December 14, 1900.

NEW BOOKS.

Woman's Year Book,

BY TWO WELLS' COLLEGE GIRLS.

Prayer Books, both Protestant and Catholic, in all styles of bindings.
Diaries and Calendars for 1901.
Photo Albums for unmounted pictures in over 50 different sizes and styles.
Letters of Thos. Huxley, one of the most important books of the year.
Napoleon, by Lord Rosebery.
Literary History of America, by Barrett Wendell, an elaborate and detailed study of American Literature.
Letters of an Uncrowned Queen.
A large assortment of Children's Books.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street.
Successor to O. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

Surprises Even Santa Claus.

Accustomed to beauteous things as is the patron saint of Christmas, the useful and ornamental gifts we have for the Christmas Holidays make the respected old gentleman open his eyes—paper and envelopes in fancy boxes, gold pens, and gold-mounted penholders, inkstands with silver tops, pocket-books and card cases in many desirable styles are here for your choosing.

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,
Daily News Building.
Telephone 559-3.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St, and New York freight depot.
Telephone 271-2.

Gifts for Christmas.

Edison Phonographs.
Edison Records.

THE FAMOUS

'BI-TENSION' EXERCISER

For men and women. The best and smoothest running exerciser made.

The Ingersoll Watches,

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75. Warranted for one year.

B. G. I. and Slazenger Golf Clubs, Bags, Balls, etc.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
158 THAMES STREET.

WANTED, 2000 Boys AND Girls AT LAPPIN'S.

Free Guess!

Girls to guess how many dolls on our doll rack.

The one guessing the correct number, or nearest, gets the beautiful $5.00 doll free.

Boys to guess how how many tools in the $5.00 tool chest.

The one guessing the correct number, or nearest, gets the chest free.

Lappin's Toy Shop,

145 Thames Street.